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JANA CITED ON U.S.-LIBYAN AIR CLASH OVER SIDRA

AU191900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] JANA, the Libyan news agency, reported that eight U.S. military airplanes violated Libyan airspace near the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean Sea on the morning of 19 August. The U.S. airplanes attacked and shot down two Libyan military airplanes.

RRUGA E PARTISE ASSAILS YUGOSLAV POLICIES

AU191928 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian, issue No 7 July 1981 pp 76-88

[Hexhat Myftiu article: "Works That Reflect the Theoretical Wealth and Revolutionary Experience of Our Party"--"On the 33rd Volume of Enver Hoxha's Works"]

[Excerpt] "Yugoslavia is at the crossroads; it will either be torn between the rival internal and external capitalist cliques, or the Yugoslav people will rise and should rise again in revolution led by true Yugoslav Marxist-Leninists... There is no other way and this way can be chosen by the brotherly Yugoslav people and the Yugoslav Marxist-Leninists alone, and they alone will choose it" (p252-3). The article entitled "Titoist Yugoslavia at the Crossroads" published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT on 2 August 1966 concludes in this way.

This article analyzes in an objective, scientific and Marxist-Leninist way the chaotic situation into which the Tito clique placed Yugoslavia as a country with totally capitalist characteristics, where, as a logical consequence of revisionist betrayal, nationalism and chauvinism were preserved and developed, where a bitter internal struggle among various clans was revived and developed, especially between the great-Serb and the great-Croat-Slovene clans, between the smaller, poorer republics and the larger ones and among the various nationalities. Tito's bankrupt, so-called "self-administrative" socialist regime automatically created a sick situation in Yugoslavia as well as inequalities among the peoples and nations in the economic, political and sociocultural sphere. Under these conditions, one cannot speak of an effective unity within the Yugoslav Federation.

The demagogy, fabrications, the false and noisy declarations and phraseology used by the officials and Yugoslav propaganda that Yugoslavia supposedly stands on healthy, strong foundations, that there is "equality of political and economic rights" for all peoples and nations, "brotherhood and unity" and so forth--this is all a bluff. There cannot be brotherhood and unity under the chains of tanks and the sights of machine guns. Through these declarations, today's "collegial" Yugoslav leadership is unsuccessfully attempting to repair the broken cup that it inherited from its craftsman, Tito. Through lies, fabrications and limitless hypocrisy, the Titoists cannot hide the deep, irreparable splits in the federation, which is suffering from incurable chronic illnesses. These illnesses are a product of Titoism itself, of the antisocialist "self-administrative" system, the large debts, inequality in the development of the republics and provinces and many other inequalities. This is where the causes of the federation's splits and undermining can be found, and not in Albanian "irredentism," "nationalism" or "chauvinism," which have never existed. On the contrary, the Albanian factor in Yugoslavia is the only positive and neutral factor. Our party has said that the national questions in Yugoslavia cannot be correctly solved if Marxism-Leninism is not implemented and if true equality among nations and peoples is not established.

Comrade Enver Hoxha also stressed the idea in the same article that "The rivalries developing in Yugoslavia are closely related to the rivalries of the external wolves seeking to dominate at the expense of the peoples of Yugoslavia, that is, primarily the rivalries between the United States and the Soviet revisionists" (p 249). This and other conclusions drawn by Comrade Enver Hoxha even then--that is, the conclusions that world imperialism, and particularly U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are seeking to recreate in the Balkans the situation prevailing before World War I and the period between the two world wars, to restore the spheres of their capitalist interests, to incite quarrels and bloodshed among the peoples of the Balkans and to revive the old enmities--these conclusions have been fully vindicated by time. These lessons constitute an appeal to the peoples of this area to be vigilant, not to be misled by the bourgeois and revisionist imperialist demagogy and not to fall victim to the superpowers' colonialist and neocolonialist conspiracies and plans.

The idea that Tito's clique is pursuing an anti-Marxist policy of repression, genocide, denationalization, exploitation and economic, political and cultural discrimination with regard to the various nationalities in Yugoslavia emerges very clearly and well argued in Comrade Enver Hoxha's other article entitled "Who Answers for the Crimes of Genocide in Kosovo?" published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT on 31 August 1966. This article incontestably proves that the entire responsibility for all the ugly crimes perpetrated to the detriment of the peoples of Yugoslavia, particularly the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, falls on Tito's clique. "The crimes of genocide carried out against the Albanian population in Kosovo, the Dukagjin Plateau, Macedonia and Montenegro," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, "are a product of the policy of nationalism and savage chauvinism carried out by the Titoist regime" (p 257). Numerous facts are cited in the article, and there are descriptions of the crimes, murders, and barbarous and inhuman massacres perpetrated up to that time to liquidate the Albanian population in Yugoslavia by Rankovic's UDB, acts which were savagely repeated in Kosovo in March and April of this year. The vicious and unprecedented violence used against the Albanian population of this considerably backward region, whi enjoys no democratic rights and freedoms, shows once again that the great-Serb chauvinism has spread and continues to spread increasingly over all Yugoslavia.

Our party has always unmasked the obscene crimes perpetrated by Tito's clique against the Albanian population of Yugoslavia with the greatest determination. It will continue to do this also in the future because the Albanians over there are brothers of the same blood of the Albanians in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In resolutely defending the rights of the Kosovo Albanians and resolutely unmasking and condemning the crimes perpetrated by the great-Serbs against Albanians in various parts of Yugoslavia, our party and government have never interfered and are not interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. On the contrary, states the article, "It is Tito's revisionist clique that has raised interference in the internal affairs of Albania and other countries to the level of a system. It is that clique which has left nothing undone over more than 20 years in its struggle against the Albanian people, against the AWP, against the People's Republic of Albania and against the socialist state and social order established in Albania" (pp 257-8).

The bloody and painful events that took place in Kosovo this year once again proved the correctness of the important conclusions made by Comrade Enver Hoxha on 31 August 1966, that the only "fault" of the Albanian population in Kosovo is precisely its Albanian nationality. The great-Serbs denounced this "fault," savagely attacking the Albanians and covering the martyr Kosovo in blood. The article emphasizes that the "Titoists'" aim has always been the annihilation of the Albanian population in general. They have ceaselessly pursued this course up until now (p 260). The great-Serb clique of Belgrade pursued that course again this spring when instead of cool-headedly analyzing the fundamental causes of the great disturbances in Kosovo in order to correctly solve the national question and to fulfill the legal demands of the Albanian population, it released tanks and armored cars, steel, fire, violations, insults and degradation upon them.

It carried inhuman massacres and barbarities, raised accusations and low slanders against the Kosovo youth and people, as well as against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. And it stubbornly continues to pursue this course.

The Kosovo Albanians themselves gave the Yugoslav leaders the answer they deserved for these criminal acts through their resolute and heroic stand. A deserving answer was also given by the correct, discrete Marxist-Leninist stand of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and by world opinion which supported our country's correct stand and the rights of the Albanian people in Kosovo and the other regions of Yugoslavia.

The great-Serb clan's unscrupulous attacks, fabrications and slanders can do nothing to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania nor to the Albanian population in Yugoslavia. These people, who are fighting for their rights, who have heroically preserved their language, traditions, customs, culture, personality, vitality and all their national traits in the face of the great-Serbs' denationalizing efforts, can never be subdued, overpowered or annihilated. They are eternal and will surely win though they might have to pay an even higher price and make innumerable great sacrifices. They preserve, cultivate and develop their nation's great treasure, its main characteristics, and they will never allow them to be extinguished. Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his article on 31 August 1966 that "The long and bitter experience under the savage domination of the Tito clique has made the Albanian people in Kosovo, Dukagjini Plateau, Macedonia and Montenegro become vigilant and alert so as not to be deceived by the Titoist clique's demagogy and snares, which have recently spread throughout the whole country." (p 271-272) The Albanians that live in Yugoslavia know well that the Albanian nation is one despite the fact that one part lives in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the other lives in three parts of the Yugoslav Federation.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN VISITORS--At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Hector Cavalcanti, deputy of the National Assembly of Brazil; (Benedito Cintra), regional deputy; and journalists (Evelyn de Olivera Cavalcanti) and (Fabio Campana) visited Albania. During their stay in the country they had talks with deputies, representatives of District People's Council Executive Committees and working people in education, science and culture. The Brazilian guests were also received by Javer Malo, chairman of the Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 81 AU]

U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN AIR INCIDENT WITH LIBYA CITED

Radio Comments

AU191525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] AFP has reported that a Libyan military spokesman stated in Tripoli that eight U.S. aircraft have intercepted and opened fire against two Libyan planes which were on a routine training flight within Libyan airspace in the Gulf of Sidra. We recall that at the present time the U.S. 6th Fleet is carrying out large naval maneuvers that are considered a rehearsal for an aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Further Reportage

AU191828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Libyan news agency JANA has issued a communique released by a representative of the country's military command which says that this morning eight U.S. aircraft intercepted and opened fire against two Libyan planes which were on a routine reconnaissance flight within Libyan airspace and over Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. The document adds that the incident was part of the U.S. escalation of aggression against the Libyan people and their revolution.

The provocation against the Libyan planes was carried out during maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. The U.S. fighters which attacked the Libyan planes took off from the "Nimitz" aircraft carrier.

A JANA commentary says that the maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra, which is part of Libya's territorial waters, are a new element in the sinister campaign to intimidate the Libyan people and a conspiracy against their people.

The U.S. administration's decision to carry out these maneuvers is nothing but a direct intervention in the domestic affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The commentary says that the Libyan people will show firmness and resolution toward the further provocations of U.S. imperialism and will take all necessary measures to defend their achievements.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS FINNISH LEADERS

AU182000 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Aug (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, is on a visit to Finland at the invitation of the Finnish Government.

The head of the delegation was received by Mr Mauno Koivisto, prime minister of Finland and met Mr Paavo Vayrynen, minister for foreign affairs. During the talks positive assessment was given to bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres. It was also noted that as far as economic ties are concerned, there are untapped possibilities, and wish for their further promoting was expressed. The members of the delegation had talks with high ranking officials of leading Finnish industrial and trade enterprises.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND REPORTED, CRITICIZED

Polish Press Strike

LD191816 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Poland the Solidarity unions have taken a further step in their power struggle. A number of dailies did not appear. Through pressure, including psychological, and at places even physical terror, Solidarity partly reached its objective by making printing workers go on strike. Poland for 2 days without newspapers: That was the slogan proclaimed at the recent Gdansk session of Solidarity's Coordinative [as heard] Commission, stating at the same time that strikes are of a haphazard character and not organized by Solidarity. It is not only this contradictory statement which proves that the strike of printers and distributors of newspapers had been deliberately prepared a long time ago. Part and parcel of these preparations were attacks by the part of the press controlled directly or indirectly by Solidarity.

Violent anti-Soviet attacks culminated in the paper WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, published by Solidarity in Katowice. A statement by the chairman of the Polish journalists' union and his cooperators was made to work as a time bomb. It was published in the 20th issue of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC, and was to prove that in Poland there is no freedom of expression and that the government fails to inform the public. But those who are usurping the right of information, those who desire the press to be the power No. 1 in some kind of shadow government, are, in Poland today, only Solidarity and the leaders of the Union of Polish Journalists.

This peculiar strike and pressure action has shown that the issue is not that Poland should be without newspapers for 2 days. The issue has been to deprive Poland's socialist forces, Poland's United Workers' Party, of the services of the press. Enemies of socialism are striving for a monopoly over the information media, and to use them for further advancing in their own power struggle. However, it is evident that part of Poland's working class and of the Polish people are well aware of the counterrevolutionary intentions of the Solidarity leaders and the pledge of the Polish journalists' union. The first day of the strike has not been as successful as they desired. In spite of considerable pressure action the central dailies, TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, went off the press in Warsaw, with a smaller circulation though. All three Katowice dailies appeared in their normal circulation. Dailies went off the press in Bydogoszcz and in Opole; in Lodz and Koscian, radio workers enabled journalists to issue what they called a special radio newspaper edition.

There is all-round interest in the dailies and periodicals which came off the press in Poland on Wednesday, thanks to the courage of hundreds of printers and distributors. This is the most convincing proof of the fact that the Solidarity appeal of 2 days without newspapers was not accepted by the people in Poland.

New Pressure Action

LD191716 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (CETEKA)--The "Solidarity" leadership called today a provocative strike under the slogan "Two Days Without the Press," in defiance of the calls of the party and the government, and in spite of opposition of a part of the printing industry workers.

The new pressure action aimed against the Polish Government heightened tension in the country and caused readers to be without most of the papers. Only two national dailes appeared, TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, but in limited press runs, and were not available at all stands.

This provocation is part of the attempts by the "Solidarity" leadership to prevent by all means any criticism of its anti-state, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet activity, and to gain access to the mass information media with the help of which "Solidarity" could pursue its political aims.

The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that the decision to stage the strike was not approved everywhere, and that in some places it was pushed through by small groups despite the negative but passive stand of the majority.

Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carried an interview with Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Politburo and secretary of its Central Committee. He said that the recent demonstrations organized under the slogan of struggle against hunger were part of a planned scenario aimed at destabilizing the country and weakening state power, its disintegration and takeover. The aim was to isolate Poland from its allies.

All this was clearly counterrevolutionary activity, Milewski said, and on the role of "Solidarity" in it added that strict observance of laws will be insisted upon. The enemies of the state (?system), engaged in counterrevolutionary activity, will be punished according to laws.

Journalists' Declaration

AU191333 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 81 p 7

["(JL)"-signed Warsaw dispatch: "Peculiar Declaration"]

[Text] The "SOLIDARNOSC" weekly No 20 publishes a declaration of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP], signed by its chairman, S. Bratkowski, and four other SDP officials. TRYBUNA LUDU has called this declaration a "sin of one-sidedness." In this "memorandum" of theirs, the SDP gentlemen state that Polish society is now disenchanted with the long crisis. Allegedly this disenchantment is "manifested in spontaneous action," although everybody knows that the demonstrations and other actions are being organized by "Solidarity." But this the authors of the declaration failed to mention--because, we hear, otherwise "SOLIDARNOSC" would not have published their declaration.

The SDP gentlemen allegedly feel they have the duty to point out that, in the last few days, there has been a propaganda campaign to create a mood of confrontation. The television, radio and a part of the press, the declaration states, are being FORCED [capitalized word published in widespace] to act in a way that contradicts their role as media of "social accord."

Obviously this statement has stirred the bile of "television courier" editors, because they sharply objected to having such slander on the television screen. If more and more justified criticism of the "Solidarity" "hawks" can be heard on television and radio, and read in the papers, the SDP gentlemen call this a "dramatizing of the circumstances of other events and stirring up of the public."

Nevertheless it is a good thing that the declaration was published. In this way, we were told by a Polish journalist, it has become clear who stands where and on whose side, and which attitudes he adopts in the harsh ideological and class struggle. The fact that the process of ideological differentiation is on the move can also be elucidated from TRYBUNA LUDU's reply to the declaration cited above. The journalists and the mass communications media have both the right and the duty to be politically committed--this is the expression of the program they are serving.

And it is exactly the party commitment that is obviously evoking in the pamphlet's authors the "perturbation" they write about. "It is interesting that they are not perturbed by "Solidarity's" various antisocial leaflet actions," one of our friends remarked.

It is interesting that their perturbation is not caused by "Solidarity's" bulletins, which frequently openly attack the very foundations of the socialist system. And the gentlemen of the journalists' association did not say a word about the culpable anti-Soviet provocations of the so-called WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC from Katowice mine and they calmly ignored the distortion of facts about the "Solidarity" delegation's negotiations with the government on the pages of the weekly that published their declaration.

If the protagonists of renewal in the Polish People's Republic claim that they know of instances when the censor's office confiscated some material or other, which concerned the "latest events," this--as we hear from our Polish colleagues--is untrue, to use decorous language. These members of the Association of Polish Journalists consider it a pity that the confiscation did not take place in the instances of slander against the USSR by the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC.

In other words, a question arises in whose name was the declaration of the Association of Polish Journalists drafted and published?

One cannot shake off the impression, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, when it showed the gentlemen of the association proof of their slanted attitude, that the sin of one-sidedness was perpetrated by the signatories of the declaration in question. Of course they have a right to their own judgment and opinions as persons; but as journalists, TRYBUNA LUDU continued, do they have the right to present such judgments ex officio as officials of the Association of Polish Journalists?

Solidarity Sabotage

AU191703 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Poland These Days; Tension Has Not Receded"]

[Text] On Saturday and Sunday, after a number of dangerous conflicts provoked by "Solidarity," the Polish communications media carried--apart from reports on the good course of this year's harvest and examples of normalization of production processes in certain plants--other views stating that it would be an error to judge that the situation in the Polish People's Republic has calmed down, as various Western agencies are trying to suggest.

More than anything else, the march that is being prepared for Monday by the followers of Moczulski's antistate group (organized in so-called committees of people imprisoned for their convictions) is evoking serious alarm. These people want to force the bodies of the Polish People's Republic to release from custody the inveterate enemies of the socialist system.

Attention is also focused on the strike that is being prepared by "Solidarity" for its members in the printing industry; it has been announced for 19 and 20 August. Its purpose is to force the government bodies to give "Solidarity" even greater space in the state communications media. The daily press writes that the headquarters of the union of printing industry employees condemns this extortionist action and refuses to go on strike. The same position is maintained by the Warsaw area printing industry employees and the trade union of employees in the newspaper services.

From the Saturday and Sunday events, it is also worth noting the communique issued on the session of the Main Administration of the Polish Episcopate which was devoted to the current situation in Poland. Even a cursory glance shows that we have here a crystallized political stand by the church hierarchy that testifies to its active participation in political life. Among other things, the communique underscores the "harmful nature" of the alleged manipulation of communications media (without proving this with facts), whereby the episcopate follows up on the stand adopted by "Solidarity" and the five officials of the Polish journalists' union. The church dignitaries are backing "Solidarity's" damand "giving it and the church access to the communications media," as though the present access were not enough.

The hotbeds that could give rise to further serious complications also include the continuing boycott of meat loading in the Gdynia port by "Solidarity" members, although the National Coordinating Commission of this organization, on 12 August, called upon all its organizations to end the "protest actions." Thus we have here a most peculiar idea or order and discipline. The organizers of the strike in the Gdansk port do not want to take into account any of the arguments stating that the export of a relatively small amount of good meat is most advantageous for the Polish economy and also enables it to import several times this amount of other, much needed kinds of meat.

The anti-Soviet hecklers of the "Solidarity" bulletin published in the Katowice mine have not taken into account the prosecutor's several warnings that their activity contradicts the law. As the public was informed, the prosecutor impounded the printing equipment on which the anti-Soviet pamphlets were being produced, and court procedings were started against the author.

There are also other signs confirming the high wave of anti-Sovietism in Poland, and proof exists of increasingly open attacks on the PZPR. Already on Friday it was reported from the Torun Voivodship that an attempt was made in Grudziadz to set fire to the building of the local party committee. I do not know why SZTANDAR MLODYCH put the following headline on this report: "Yesterday Was Somewhat Calmer in the Country." Nevertheless, it remains a fact that calm was lacking. An unknown culprit (or group of culprits) gained access to one of the rooms, as the youth daily reports, and placed there "a container with very flammable matter." The report does not say whether it was ignited. The investigation of this terrorist act continues.

The words of A. Michnik, high-ranking KOR leader, in the information bulletin No 6, 1980 are being recalled here: "The government must grasp that an institutionalization of conflicts and compromises is the only way to organize public life on the principles of social agreement. Should this be otherwise, then only burning committees will light up the true contours of society's picture."

As we see, Mr Michnik's words are coming true. Thus, one can on no account claim that the situation has calmed down. On the contrary, there are more than enough circumstances and causes for the danger of an explosion of new tensions and conflicts, even though it is also true that millions of Poles are literally fed up with all these conflicts. At meetings, in the press, on radio and television, voices are increasingly calling for an end to fruitless discussions and disputes; increasingly stronger calls are heard for resolute acts by the appropriate bodies and organizations against those who are provoking these clashes. Calls are resounding that justice must be served.

The report of the Main Statistical Office, published on Saturday, is literally a shocking balance of the hours lost in strikes and of a palpable drop in working morale. At the same time, Poland still has at its disposal an impressive industrial potential; it has no lack of various raw materials. It has enough educated specialist cadres and so forth. It has sufficient strength to overcome the great economic crisis. However, it is also true that in July production again seriously dropped. Coal extraction is 18.2 percent lower than in the same period last year, also accounting for less electric power and thus it must be even now switched off in places for this reason. As for "Solidarity's" so-called "social policy," it has been manifested in the already 30.4-percent higher income of the population this July, compared with July 1980. But, for instance, deliveries of meat and meat products have decreased 13.4 percent, that is, by 21,900 tons, to say nothing of the decreased production of other foodstuffs and industrial goods. That is why the demand today is far greater than the supply, and the inflation spiral is steeply rising. Exports to capitalist countries are 35.2 percent lower than they were last July, and imports from these countries are actually 48 percent lower. The builders owe the country 44,000 apartments.

Examples of overcoming these and other crisis phenomena have been so far isolated. The efforts of the party and all its links to win the working people over for honest work continue to be sabotaged by the "Solidarity" bosses. Their appeal to work eight free Saturdays to the end of this year does not change this in the least because, as we have already stated, "Solidarity" is announcing a printers' strike and also threatening other "protest" actions. The working people are constantly being diverted from fulfilling their civic duties under various pretexts. Among other things, the current aim is to take over, through special committees set up in plants by "Solidarity," complete control over production processes and the distribution of the results of labor. "Solidarity" is already concerned with shelving the economic plant managements and the appropriate state bodies, thus preventing them from fulfilling their tasks.

Readers' Letters

AU191635 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 32 of 12 August 1981 carries in its column "Letters, Views, Polemics, Reactions" on pages 6 and 7 letters by three readers concerning the situation in Poland.

Jiri Prochazka of Znojmo expresses in his 200-word letter the conviction that "the attempts to disrupt the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic will remain mere attempts" because "I hope that the PZPR, together with the Government of the Polish People's Republic will take the situation firmly into their hands and will get even with all those who are sowing unrest and chaos in the country." He also "fully endorses" the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the Polish party leadership, adding that "there is no other alternative for Polish communists today than to openly face up to the problems cropping up in their work and in society."

Ladislav Petrovic of Piestany notes in his 300-word letter "mounting tension and chaos" in Poland and goes on to say, "Every day I wait for a newspaper report saying that the government is assuming a principled attitude toward the enemies of socialism. The words of assurance we have heard so far are not very forthcoming even though they certainly sound nice. But they are not followed by action. You know, I ask myself, will the government continue to retreat before 'Solidarity's' demands? How far is it still willing to go today?" Petrovic then stresses the need "to put an end" to the current trend of developments in Poland and voices his conviction that "the Polish comrades will regain the positions" in Poland to which the PZPR is "entitled."

Vladimir Uradnicek from Bratislava rebuts in his 400-word letter the "imperialist countries' favorite assertion that the socialist system is to blame for the present crisis in the Polish People's Republic," arguing that "on the contrary, the crisis has been brought about by deviations from the ideological principles of socialism." In his letter, Uradnicek also criticizes the Solidarity leaders' concept of democracy, cites Kania's and Brezhnev's speeches on the situation in Poland and calls for "action" as a prerequisite for overcoming the crisis in Poland.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS ARRESTED PRIOR TO LIZNA'S TRIAL

NC191032 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 19 Aug (AFP)--Two Catholic priests have been arrested in Czechoslovakia, the Catholic news agency KATHPRESS said here today.

KATHPRESS named the two churchmen as Jeroslav Kuka, a 38-year-old Dominican from Pilsen, and Josef Kordik, 33, a Jesuit encumbent at Lipceves.

The agency said the arrest of Father Kordik was connected to the earlier arrest of another Jesuit, Frantisek Lizna, to stand trial soon on charges of running a clandestine printing press which produced religious material in defiance of government regulations.

MLADA FRONTA URGES GREATER ECONOMY OF FUEL

AU191300 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentary by Jaroslav Winter in the column "Commentary": "Fallaciously Lulled"]

[Text] It is as though we had already forgotten the beginning of 1979. At that time all of us thoroughly realized, from our own experience, how important energy is for the entire national economy's operation; and for some time we behaved accordingly. Deliveries of technological equipment and of spare parts for coal extraction basins and electric power stations had a green light everywhere; we did not permit ourselves to let any machinery run idle in any place, or any bulb to remain alight when not needed. But the following 2 years--when we only had to push a button or turn a switch for everything to start producing light and heat--have seemingly lulled us.

And thus the consumers' discipline is dropping, the consumption of electric power is on the increase far more than planned, and even the engineers' approach to the needs of our power industry is not as we would like it to be. For instance, this was recently manifested in the delays of repairs in electric installations, going far beyond the scheduled deadlines; in the autumn months this could have an unfavorable effect.

The approaching winter period raises the question of how our power system will cope with it. Everything indicates that, even despite a series of unfavorable circumstances, it should "pass through the winter," as the power engineers say. But they must look far ahead, more so than other people. And here it becomes obvious that in 1982 and 1983 there will be a certain disproportion between the envisaged consumption and our possibilities of ensuring such amounts of energy.

That is why it is necessary to push for a far more consistent rationalization of the consumption of fuel and power. So far this is being approached rather negligently. That is also why it is necessary to create now the largest possible reserves of coal and other fuel for the next two seasons, even if this is at the price of possibly introducing a regulation this autumn on electric power deliveries to large consumers, while the coal dumps of electric power stations will be well stocked.

Recently the consumption limits of individual branches have been cut down by 670 million kilowatt hours. This means that they will have to economize at least 1 percent of power. This may perhaps seem too hard a task, but our organizations still have sufficient, on the whole easily accessible, reserves. For instance, a check of 81 enterprises of the Ministry of General Engineering last year uncovered reserves amounting to 76,700 tons of standard fuel annually, that is, more than 4 percent of the total consumption of all organizations in this branch. They could easily decrease their consumption by this figure; at the same time the necessary measures would make no particularly large demands on the investments. And a similar situation exists in other sectors, too.

So far it is still sufficient to turn a switch and everything comes alight, or starts to produce heat. But were we to be lulled by all this, this situation would not last for long. We all need energy, and we all must handle it sensibly.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH GUINEA--A plan of cultural cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic for 1981 has been signed in Conakry. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

LD200344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0211 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN)--The attack by U.S. planes on Libyan planes in the latter's own airspace is described in Thursday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND as a "brutal act of aggression by the United States against the Libyan people."

The paper quotes a statement by a Libyan military spokesman, and reports a Libyan news agency (JANA) commentary denouncing the U.S. naval exercises off the coast of Libya as a further provocation against the Libyan people. Other GDR papers also give prominence to this serious incident. "USA Violates Libyan Airspace" is the BERLINER ZEITUNG headline.

YOUNG TRADE UNIONISTS DENOUNCE NEUTRON BOMB

AU191112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Potsdam (ADN)--On Monday young trade union members from Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Kuwait, Cyprus and the GDR advocated efficient mass actions against the production of the neutron weapon started by the United States, and the arms race intensified by NATO. The 150 young workers are spending their vacation in the FDGB's "Pierre Semard" international youth recreation center in Ferch. They unanimously demanded that the West European governments not bow to the pressure of the United States for NATO's intensified arms race in Western Europe. In this connection speakers referred to the Soviet proposals for negotiations and demanded an early start to talks between the Soviet Union and the United States for ending the armament efforts currently being intensified by the United States.

The young trade unionists resolutely criticized the efforts to increasingly make the workers class responsible for the consequences of the crisis and to exert an enormous pressure on the working people with the help of mass unemployment.

POLISH PRESS STRIKE: SOLIDARITY 'PROVOCATION'

LD191218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Solidarity Provocation Prevents Polish Newspapers From Appearing"--ADN headline; by ADN correspondent Gerhard Kowalski]

[Text] Warsaw 19 Aug (ADN)--Nothing has remained of the promise by "Solidarity" to help work to overcome the crisis in the country following the Ninth PZPR Congress. Evidence of this is the current prevention of daily papers being published which "Solidarity" is organizing.

The provocative printers' strike organized by "Solidarity" is continuing in Poland. This action began on Tuesday afternoon with so-called sit-in strikes by the printers in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk and Wroclaw as well as in numerous other towns. In Warsaw's largest printing house, the "House of the Polish Word," "Solidarity" officials barricaded part of the building to prevent the printing of the daily papers. Printers are being prevented from going to their jobs through terror.

Here in the capital, only three papers in the form of emergency issues appeared today. These are TRYBUNA LUDU, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and ZYCIE WARZAWY. It is not yet known how many copies of the papers were printed.

According to first information, TRYBUNA LUDU was printed by means of an improvised printing process. Even these copies were not available at the kiosks until the late morning. "Solidarity" had already announced the day before that the strike would also paralyze the distribution apparatus.

This action by "Solidarity" is seen in Warsaw as a deliberate new attack by the counterrevolutionary forces.

WEST BERLIN CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR SPYING

LD191638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN)--West Berlin citizen Karl R. [as received] has been caught red-handed and detained on spying charges for an imperialist secret service by the GDR security organs. Preliminary proceedings have begun and an arrest warrant issued.

YOUTH HANDED OVER TO WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES

AU191120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 17 August 1981 14-year old Andre Guelde was handed over to the authorities of the Berlin (West) Senat. While under the influence of alcohol, the youth had violated the GDR state border in the area of Berlin-Treptow District.

DELEGATION OF NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY IN FINLAND

AU191116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)--On Monday, Lt Gen Ermi Kanninen, head of the Supreme Command of the Finnish defense forces, received a National People's Army [NVA] delegation of officers. The delegation, which is representing Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, in Finland at the invitation of Lt General Kanninen, is headed by Capt Werner Kotte.

In a friendly talk, in which also Joachim Mitdank, GDR ambassador to Finland, participated, Captain Kotte conveyed the best greetings and wishes of the GDR minister of national defense, which were reciprocated most cordially. Lieutenant General Kanninen assessed the visit as an expression of the two sides' firm will to further strengthen the good relations between the Finnish defense forces and the NVA of the GDR.

During the stay, which will last for several days, the NVA delegation of officers will visit formations, groups of units and teaching facilities of the Finnish defense Forces.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEET SRV COUNTERPARTS

OW191531 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 19--Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Association, on Tuesday received a delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by its vice-president Tran Dang Khoa on a visit to the GDR.

In their cordial talks, the representatives of the two associations discussed the promotion of cooperation for the struggle for peace, particularly of the struggle against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. The Vietnamese guests visited several factories and agricultural cooperatives in the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES MEETING

AU191626 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on the opening of the meeting of the World Council of Churches Central Committee in Dresden on 17 August]

[Summary] Dresden (ADN)--On 17 August the meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches opened. It will last for 10 days and will prepare the next plenary assembly of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Vancouver in 1983. Klaus Gysi, GDR secretary for church affairs, welcomed the 700 participants and read the greetings message by Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman.

"Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches, stressed in his greetings address that the churches of the GDR are 'glad and grateful to live in a country which strictly advocates the separation between church and state and definitely rejects the transformation of the church in socialism into a socialist church.'" "The churches of the GDR were 'satisfied with the fact that their struggle for peace and disarmament and against poverty and color is appreciated, even if this commitment is not always in line with the ideas of socialist prerequisites.'"

In their reports, General Secretary Philip Potter and Archbishop Edward W. Scott dealt with the efforts of the World Council to solve current urgent problems and advocated nuclear disarmament. Several speakers appealed to the Council to discuss the dangers resulting from the arms race and the production of the neutron bomb.

PARIS LE FIGARO REPORTS ON SHORTAGES, PROTESTS

PM191333 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Aug 81 p 3

[Jean-Paul Picaper dispatch: "Shortages and Protests in the GDR, the Fear of Contagion"]

[Text] Berlin--"Hypersensitivity to the Polish virus" takes various forms in the GDR. Initially official propaganda sought to stir up anti-Polish feeling among the East German population: "The Poles are lazy." "They come and buy goods in the GDR at our expense." Nonetheless we are witnessing a reaction which is all the more inevitable since all is not going perfectly in the GDR--this socialist land of plenty, compared with Poland at least.

Of course, direct symptoms of contamination are rare. One of them, immediately denied with suspicious vehemence by the authorities, is apparently the appearance of a cyclostyled anonymous pamphlet, widely distributed in the past few weeks, especially in the universities and scientific institutes. It takes the form of an "appeal to the workers," and, according to the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL, which publishes extracts from it, it demands respect for a minimum of democracy, "freedom to meet, freedom of association, speech and conscience," and an "amnesty for political prisoners."

The pamphlet attacks the party leadership: "your interests are not ours," and says the evolution in Poland "shows that it is possible to defend ourselves."

Moreover gestures of disobedience, quickly repressed, bear witness to the potential for protest. For instance the FRG Human Rights Association learned of the arrest of several East Germans "guilty" of having given signs of synpathy across the wall to participants in a Western demonstration against the Berlin Wall.

But the economic situation seems to be worrying the authorities even more than the political situation because, in keeping with the Polish example, it might open the way to legitimate demands. This concern emerged in the Central Statistical Office's 6-month report in the form of "silences" which are even more eloquent than those in previous years. All the figures for underfulfilled plan targets were virtually completely concealed. The most important of these was of course the supply contracts signed with Poland which had obviously not been fulfilled by the latter. But it is also impossible to find the prices of articles and consumer goods, which are not described as "basic" and which are tending to increase.

Black Market

Moreover there is no mention of shortages in this sphere. Nonetheless they are demonstrated by the lines outside the stores, especially in the provinces, which the GDR inhabitants ironically call "socialist waiting communities"--a reference to the "socialist labor collectives" and "communities." Foreign trade, especially trade with the West, is left vague. The debt and the fall in currency receipts are not mentioned. The only negative indication mentioned among numerous triumphant reports is the fall in the "baby boom."

An inquiry by the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate and trials of "traffickers" give an indirect idea of the scope of the problem. Checks in the Leipzig District revealed that it was possible to procure all that cannot be bought through official channels on the black market at exorbitant prices, most of the goods being stolen.

Spare parts are extremely rare. The members of a gang in Magdeburg expert in their traffic and equipped with a workshop in which they changed the appearance of stolen goods were given sentences of between 2 and 15 years' imprisonment. These tough sentences are intended to discourage the buyers too because it seems that nobody ever asks "where the goods come from." A police officer in Dresden recently remarked that denunciations are even rarer than refusals to buy. This mentality is part of the "socialist reality," the experts think. It sometimes happens that the state stores "Ho" [Handelsorganisation--state trade organization] and "Konsum" themselves organize the black market--especially the black market in washing powders, which are in great demand.

This wave of "economic criminality," which is much bigger than it seems, is one of many symptoms of resistance to the system which you must know how to interpret.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--By 14 August grain from 1,729,755 hectares, that is 70.3 percent of the area sown with grain, had been harvested; grain from 730,258 hectares remains to be harvested. Catch crops have been planted on 684,301 hectares, that is 76.6 percent of the planned area. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Aug 81 p 1 AU]

TRAINING OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS--On 14 August 100 Vietnamese, including 22 women, were welcomed at Rostock Harbor. They will be trained there to be skilled harbor workers or cooks. Another group of Vietnamese working people has been in Rostock Harbor for 2 and 1/2 years. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH PRESS STRIKE AFFECTS NEWSPAPERS' FORMAT

LD191228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Warsaw correspondent Laszlo Krasso dispatch]

[Text] Despite the printers' strike called by the National Consultative Commission of "Solidarity," TRYBUNA LUDU, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and the army paper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, have been published in Warsaw. Besides those already mentioned, Warsaw Radio reported in its 1000 newscast that some of the provincial papers have also been published.

I cannot give an account, on the basis of my personal experience of the format and contents of the newspapers published in the capital. This is because it has been impossible so far to arrange for the distribution of papers. I have spoken by telephone to the editorial offices of TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY and I can report, on the basis of their information, that the party paper appeared with only four pages and in a print type that is different from its usual one, and that ZYCIE WARSZAWY has only two pages and carries purely news items. According to my information, distribution cannot be organized because the majority of newsagents are not prepared to handle the newspapers. As will be recalled, the press strike organized by "Solidarity" is to apply today and tomorrow.

NUJOMA, SWAPO DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT 19 AUG

LD192356 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Aug (MTI)--Invited by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [HPPF] and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, a delegation of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) sojourned in Hungary under the leadership of President Sam Nujoma between August 12 and 19.

The delegation had talks with Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the HPPF National Council, as well as with a negotiating group led by Dr Bela Molnar, national secretary of the HPPF. Sam Nujoma spoke about the situation in the south of Africa and expressed thanks to the Hungarian people for the many-sided political, material and diplomatic help. The Hungarian negotiating party confirmed the continued sympathy of the Hungarian people with the struggle of the Namibian people which they fight under the guidance of SWAPO for the country's independence.

The delegation was seen by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja who discussed with the guests timely questions of the international life. The delegation called on the Central Council of Trade Union where Deputy General Secretary Laszlo Gal informed the representatives of the liberation movement about the development and tasks of the Hungarian trade union movement. The SWAPO delegation paid a visit to the National Council of Hungarian Women and had discussions with President Mrs Lajos Duschek.

The delegation left Hungary on Wednesday.

PUJA, HOLLAI RECEIVE UN DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL

LD191246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text Jan Martenson, assistant secretary general of disarmament in the UN Secretariat, has paid a visit to Budapest. He was received by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, reviewed the state of international disarmanent talks, the preparations for the extraordinary session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly planned for next year, and some issues of relations between Hungary and the world organization.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 19-20 AUGUST PRESS STRIKE

Media Report on Situation

LD192332 [Editorial Report] On 19 August--the first day of the "days without press" proclaimed by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity--Polish media have provided frequent reports on the effect of the printing strike around the country.

Assessing support for the printers' strike in Gdansk, Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish at 1440 GMT interviewed workers who were occupying the Gdansk printing works. The reporter said that the only newspaper to appear had been a composite edition of three: GLOS WYBRZEZA, DZIENNIK BALTYCKI and WIECZOR WYBRZEZA. The radio, in a report from Elblag, said that the Ruch kiosks had not been selling the daily newspapers and that only the color press and the central dailies, which appear in Elblag Voivodship a day late, had been delivered.

Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish reported at 1440 GMT that the local paper, GAZETA LUBUSKA, had appeared as usual, because 90 percent of the workforce belonged to the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Printing Workers, the union not supporting Solidarity in its action. Some Solidarity members had also turned up for work, the radio reported, "not wishing to destroy the fruits of their colleagues' labor."

The same radio reported that in Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship newspapers had also reached their readers and that there had been strikes at only 10 out of 65 places where papers are sold.

Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish reported at 1500 GMT that only one of the three daily papers appeared today as normal in Lodz: GLOS ROBOTNICZY, a party daily produced for the Lodz, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Sieradz and Skierniewice Voivodships. The television also reported that the Lodz editorial group of Polish radio was to fill the gap in information by preparing to broadcast an additional edition of television news at 0930 GMT on 20 August, to be carried in the first program of Warsaw radio.

In Pomorze and Kujawy, the television said, the local press appeared today as normal, thanks to the work of the Bydgoszcz printers who, as members of the Independent, Self-Governing Printers' Union, did not go on strike. Thus "from the early hours of the morning" it was possible to buy the following papers: GAZETA POMORSKA, GAZETA TORUNSKA and the ILUSTROWANT KURIER POLSKI in Ruch kiosks. The fact that some people involved in distributing the papers, who belonged to Solidarity, joined in the strike, led to soldiers from the military transportation column being brought in to help in Bydgoszcz, the television added.

The local afternoon papers appeared as usual in the Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wroclawek Voivodships: DZIENNIK WIECZORNY and NOWOSCI TORUNSKI. The television said that the local press would appear as usual tomorrow.

In the Kielce region and in Radom Voivodship, the television reported, SLOWO LUDU, the daily paper of the Voivodship party committee, appeared in its normal size and edition. Members of the printers' union did not join in the strike, nor did workers in distribution. However, Warsaw radio reported at 2000 GMT that a sit-in strike had been started at the Kielce printing works at 1400, that the presses were blocked, and that those against the strike were not being allowed to continue their work. The second shift, the radio added, had not been let into the printing works.

In the two voivodships of Gorzow Wielkopolski and Zielona Gora, the television reported, GAZETA LUBUSKA, which appears daily in both voivodships, was printed in the evening in color in Zielona Gora and was supplied to readers in both voivodships. In Gorzow Wielkopolski distributors supplied 60,000 issues of the PZPR daily, half of which went to those with a subscription.

In a late night report on the situation, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish reported at 2000 GMT that "a large portion of the workforces" had not complied with Solidarity's recommendations. In Warsaw, it said, TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and EKSPRES WIECZORNY were printed, and went on to give examples quoted above to prove what it had said. It added that in Lublin, SZTANDAR LUBLIN and the afternoon paper KURIER LUBELSKI had appeared as usual.

At 2100 GMT, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish, quoting a PAP report, said that "it is not yet time for a thorough analysis and assessment of the social consequences of the strike." It then said: "However, it is possible to say that it represents an action of a political nature."

Szczecin Continues Strike

LD191330 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received]--The strike by the newspaper department of the Szczecin graphic works--which refused to print either of the two dailies published in Szczecin--continues. The GLOS SZCZECINSKI appeared on sale in a different format than (?usual), while the KURIER SZCZECINSKI will not be printed.

Gdansk Papers Not Published

LD191328 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 19 Aug (PAP)--Today's PAP service for seamen is sparser than usual. In keeping with the resolution of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, the newspapers GLOS WYBRZEZA, DZIENNIK BALTYKOI and WIECZOR WYBRZEZA did not appear.

Instead of these, with a circulation of several thousand and in smaller format, one newspaper with a joint title of the three papers appeared containing an information service.

By the early morning hours none of the central newspapers had reached the kiosks. During the morning Gdansk television broadcast a special edition of "Panorama" with an increased amount of information.

Bialystok Printer 'Pressured'

LD191624 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that in Bialystok last night, under a pretext of an illness in the family, the head of the local printing works was enticed to leave work. Three members of Solidarity were waiting for him outside his house. They took him to the Interfactory Founding Committee office. For 2 hours he was put under pressure not to publish the GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA. The voivodship prosecutor's office is conducting an investigation to explain the circumstances of this event.

Publication Roundup

LD191508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Despite the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity declaring 19 and 20 August as "days without press," TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI appeared in Warsaw today. Local papers have been published in many voivodships.

Our correspondents report from Katowice that TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA and DZIENNIK ZACHODNY have appeared with normal circulations.

Also GAZETA POMORSKA and ILUSTROWANY KURIER POLSKI have been published in Bydgoszcz, with full circulation. This afternoon DZIENNIK WIECZORNY will be published there.

In the Radom Voivodship the local press appeared in all Ruch kiosks. On the initiative of the voivodship party organization, journalists ot the two Radom editorial offices of SLOWO LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY prepared for print by the local printing office a four-column paper with a joint heading. It carried the most important news concerning the country and the region.

In Bialystok the local papers were published this morning. The party GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA, covering three voivodships--Bialystok, Lomza and Suwalki--has appeared today in smaller format form, having been printed at the Pogon paper and printing cooperative in Bialystok. Solidarity declared a sit-in strike at the local printing office. The paper has appeared in three voivodships, but in Lomza only 15 kiosks accepted it for sale. The remaining employees refused, aligning themselves with the printers' strike.

In Olsztyn the GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA appeared but in a smaller format and did not reach all the kiosks in the voivodship. The printers have protested against the action of Solidarity designed to deprive the community of papers today and tomorrow. They are members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Printing Workers in the Koszalin press printing office.

20 Aug Papers Published

LD200924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw: Today is the second day of the press strike proclaimed by Solidarity. Nevertheless, some central and regional dailies have appeared.

Political Nature Criticized

LD192312 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office, the Olsztyn Voivodship prosecutor was informed yesterday about the impossibility of work being done by some of the workforce of the printing works in Olsztyn. Members of Solidarity picketing the works did not allow anyone in to the presses. An investigation into the matter has begun. In the Lublin printing works, the strike committee of works No 1 has closed the teleprinter station of the publishing house making it impossible for the infomation service to be used.

The comment arises here: Solidarity activists have no right to prevent people from getting into work. It emerges from information coming in that moral pressure and often physical pressure is being applied. There are cases of blackmail and of terrorizing those people who want to carry out their duties. Democracy means the same rights for everybody. The organizers of the strikes, unfortunately, do not want to remember that.

From the [words indistinct] experiences emerging from the fact of the organization of a press strike, it is becoming obvious that the leaders of NSZZ Solidarity are directing the union more and more distinctly onto the track of a political opposition movement. The method of preparing and carrying on this action reveals sufficiently its confrontation character. This time the attack is directed at the press but it was thought out so as to harm the central and local papers of the PZPR. The press is an instrument for carrying out the political function of the PZPR, a function clearly defined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

And so the aims of the organizers, to decide on the printing and distribution of the party press, is an irresponsible act of political adventurism. This must be clearly stated. This activity is proof of a complete lack of imagination. The printers who allowed themselves to be embroiled in this strike must be aware of this one thing: that the strike cannot bring anything good for anybody. It is obvious that full moral and financial responsibility for this political strike must be borne by its organizers. To fill the gap which has arisen in the flow of information to some voivodships, our editorial board is preparing an additional edition of the television news which we will broadcast tomorrow at 0930 on programme one.

Goals of Press Strike

LD192330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As if days without meat, days without butter, days without cigarettes and days without matches were not enough for us, the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity [KKP] has tried to arrange for us days without the press. The reasons for this decision have been announced. In the view of the KKP this is to represent: First, an expression of protest at an alleged anti-Solidarity campaign which is being conducted by some newspapers, radio and television, and second, a protest against the obstinate failure of the government to execute the demands of the KKP concerning, as it is put, wider access to the media.

Using the old carrot and stick method, the KKP took it upon itself to simultaneously organize, via its members in many works enterprises which are of key importance for the national economy, production on eight work-free Saturdays. If this will really have significant results, raising the number of tons of extracted coal, steel produced, products of the processing and food industry, then this initiative would be of considerable benefit for the community. This benefit would even be, looking at it objectively, much greater than depriving the community for 2 days of most of the daily press.

For centuries before printing was invented mankind somehow lived without the press. The substitute for the press in Africa was tom-toms; in central Europe it was a drummer who announced orders to the inhabitants of towns to the accompaniament of a drumbeat. On the other hand it would have been impossible to survive without fuel in the winter, food and clothing.

In any case I would not have linked those decisions of the KKP which are discordant with one another if it were not for the fact that the KKP of this largest Polish trade union had not done so itself. Perhaps this had just been done accidentally. Thus I am ready to withdraw the supposition about acting by means of the carrot and stick which was put forward at the beginning of the talks, despite the fact that the temporary covergence of those two decisions encourages such generalizations. From now on, I promise, I shall speak solely of days without press.

Looking at things objectively, really for some time now, not only the KKP but some local cells of this trade union organization have become the object of criticism from many writers. Things can hardly be different. The 2-day blockade of traffic in the center of Warsaw organized by Mazowsze, for instance, was not praiseworthy. Anti-Soviet publications of the Solidarity publishing house in Katowice steelworks gave rise not only to criticism on the part of the press but also to intervention by the Prosecutor's Office. It was also a good thing that the demagogic campaign about freeing political prisoners, who simply do not exist in Poland apart from Leszek Moczulski and other leaders of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), was opposed. It should be noted that in this last matter the KKP displayed moderation and commonsense advocating abandoning the so-called protest star march to Warsaw which was planned by some cells of the union.

It is true that the press, radio and television criticized all those actions or planned activities which are contrary to one of the fundamental decisions of the Gdansk agreements, namely the obligation under which the union placed itself not to perform the function of a political party. But paper and reality are two different things.

Solidarity currently has at its disposal its own weekly which has a circulation of 500,000 copies and a great number of local or works publications. The national media give honest and objective extensive reports on the activity of the union. So what does the KKP want by speaking of insufficient access to the press, radio and television? What is wanted is the creation of Solidarity departments or editorial offices of SOLIDARNOSC in the press organs and television broadcasts which would not be dependent on the management of those enterprises. There is no precedence in which the editor-in-chief has agreed within the framework of a journal, radio or television broadcast which he runs, to introduce an assigned organ over which he has no control. This is partly because of the fact that such an independent cell, for instance in a television broadcast, could criticize the broadcasting policy of the television station. One does not normally cut off one's nose to spite one's face.

On many occasions Solidarity has pointed, often effectively, the strike weapon forcing pay, personnel and other concessions. For the first time, however, the strike weapon was pointed at that which constitutes the essence of democracy for which the union is so fiercely fighting; the strike weapon was pointed against a free exchange of thought and opinions.

This action alone testifies to the fact that the demand for a democratization of life in Poland, which has been proposed by NSZZ Solidarity on so many occasions, now too often becomes a demagogic, verbal statement--simply empty words.

In the view of Solidarity everyone is entitled to criticize the party, the government, the press and everything that the union dislikes in Poland. On the other hand, Solidarity itself can only be praised, revered and extolled. It is necessary to close, and by means of force, the mouth of all those who dare have different views or views which are simply contrary to those of the union. Not everyone shares this view. Newspapers after all appeared in line with the expectations of the community.

A general reflection at the end: Not for the first time in Poland are we encountering attempts to bring into effect the principle which says that the ends justify the means. It is not necessary to say what the implementation of this principle has led the Polish people to.

Right To Present Views

LD191654 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] One should remember that the Solidarity trade union has its own weekly with a circulation of 500,000 copies. This circulation is much larger than that of other sociopolitical journals and also much higher than that of many newspapers which publish less pages. Moreover, Solidarity has many regional periodicals and publishes a great number of bulletins. Press, radio and television publish full texts of the resolutions of the supreme organs of the trade union. There is no paper in Poland which would not write about Solidarity. This is where democracy and freedom of speech lie. Not everyone must like the activity of Solidarity all of the time but everyone has the right to present their views.

Solidarity's Mass Media Share

AU191617 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 14-16 Aug 81 p 2

[Eugeniusz Guz report: "Solidarity in Mass Media"]

[Text] Solidarity communiques and statements demand access to mass media by trade unions.

Such demands are misleading because they imply that trade unions have no such access. But the truth is that the only demand that could be made is to ask for the widely open doors to be opened still more.

Solidarity is allowed to publish six weeklies, including one national weekly, and a biweekly. The national weekly is printed in 500,000 copies, which is far more than is the case with POLITYKA, the best edited weekly, and one that has for years been published in a reduced number of copies. "WELT DER ARBEIT"--the central organ of the FRG trade unions--is published in fewer than 100,000 copies, although the number of workers in the FRG is twice their number in Poland. Of the new publications that have appeared in Poland this year, Solidarity has received the largest quantity of printing paper, in part at the expense of drastic reductions in paper allocations for very old and very popular weeklies which you can buy only under the counter. Aside from its own publications, Solidarity has access to other sections of the press, which not only devote much space to day-to-day trade union issues--publishing communiques, statements and even Solidarity's electoral lists--but also publish interviews and talks with Solidarity officials. The weeklies also publish such interviews. Aside from extensive information about Solidarity's activities and resolutions carried by radio and television, Solidarity's officials participate in many television and radio spots [fragmenty], discussing their trade union affairs and making statements. A number of dailies have introduced permanent trade union columns, which are supplied with material from Solidarity officials.

If we add to all that veritable flood of internal trade union and factory bulletins and an avalanche of leaflets and posters, every objective observer is bound to conclude that the history of the international trade union movement knows of no case in which a trade union organization has had such extensive access to mass media. This is why presenting matters in such a way as to show that Solidarity is supposedly deprived of opportunities to speak out constitutes dishonesty toward the public.

KANIA MEETS WITH AUTONOMOUS TU REPRESENTATIVES

LD192016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, met today in the capital with representatives of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. The matters which were recognized as the most important were: the solution of the food crisis; the resolution of the problem of price reform--taking compensation into account; and the introduction of economic reform.

In his conversation with the unionists, Stanislaw Kania recalled the party's standpoint with regard to the divided union movement, stating that its political subdivision was not permissible. He also added that the whole union movement ought to be the defender and spokesman of the interests of working people while at the same time being a creative force of socialism in Poland.

More on Kania Meeting

LD192112 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Stanislaw Kania has had a meeting with representatives of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. The trade unionists presented the confederation's program of action. The most space was devoted to problems of general social significance: feeding the nation; the conditions for expanding agricultural production; the economic reform; the principles of price rises and compensation; and, above all, the morality of work.

On these points many critical comments were made concerning the present socioeconomic practices and also on proposals whose implementation could improve the functioning of many spheres of our lives.

A member of a working group of the confederation, Adam Kaczmarski, said: The autonomous (?movement) sees as its main aim the protection of the interests of the working people. It comes out in favor of a policy of constructive negotiations and dialogue and cooperation with all those who want to get the country out of the crisis. Speaking about the economic situation, Stanislaw Kania saw as the main source of its improvement an increase in production and said that this will not be possible without extending working hours in the raw materials (?extraction) and food industries. An agreement on this issue with all trade unions will be essential. The idea is to create a climate promoting the creation [words indistinct], so that a national (?movement) interested in production should come into being. The party will support all trade union activities in this sphere, Stanislaw Kania said.

In the morning, the delegation of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions held talks at the Supreme Committee of the ZSL and met with Chairman Stefan Ignar. The trade unionists presented the draft of ideological-programmatic assumptions of the confederation. This document assumes, among other things, partnerly cooperation with all those who are striving to overcome the crisis and to improve the functioning of the economy. Much space was given to the food economy and supplies to the population. Concrete proposals for streamlining work in the agricultural-foodstuffs industry and in services to agriculture were presented. Stefan Ignar stressed that the new trade unions are a guarantee of the further democratization of socioeconomic life. He stated that the ZSL is interested in increasing the standing of worker self-government, which is also the confederation's intention. The ZSL comes out in favor of entering into close cooperation with the farmers' trade unions and with the employees' professional movement and it will support all initiatives promoting this issue.

Autonomous TU Program

LD191535 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (PAP)--"A discussion on the ideology and programme has been launched at trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. Participating in it are over 850,000 members of 29 autonomous union organizations affiliated to the confederation. Also members of 13 other autonomous unions--observers of the work of the confederation take an interest in the working out of the programme," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today.

"The draft programme states that the movement of autonomous unions took its shape in the course of the great socio-political and economic changes initiated by the Polish [word indistinct] and self-governing trade unions which evolved as a separate movement by virtue of post-August social agreements."

"The number one goal of work of autonomous unions is the defence of the interests of the working people. The unions want to attain this goal through creative participation in the improvement of work environment, protection of the living standards, man's dignity and the dignity of professions, work in the cause of humanization of work and interpersonal relations."

"The aim of their work is also 'a moral revival of the society, especially in the sphere of professional ethics and a reform of social and economic structures.'

"The draft states the confederation's stance on the issue of the non-political nature of trade unions: 'The autonomous unions understand the demand for preserving the non-political character of unions as an inviolability of Poland's fundamental political principles.'

"The autonomous unions want open dialogue and collaboration with all the political, trade union and social organizations. A multiplicity of honest views and trends may produce a constructive shape of renewal, the draft states."

"Taking into account the PUWP's role in the country, the autonomous unions believe that it carries the responsibility of extricating the country from the crisis, the draft goes on."

"The confederation announces that it will take steps aimed at ensuring the autonomous unions' constructive participation in the work of creating and improving structures of self-government."

"The draft presents the unions' stance on the economic reform and matters related to it."

"The autonomous unions promise to put forth their own proposals concerning the model of reform of prices, pay, the agricultural and food industry and other branches of the economy. According to the draft, the unions will work towards changing the personnel policy to comprise objective criteria: competence, qualification and the ability to cooperate with people," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS COMMISSION BEGINS IN GDANSK

LD191856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] A 3-day session of the National Congress Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity began today in Gdansk. The commission is preparing the first national congress of the union. Proposals for changes in the statute of the Solidarity union and the agenda and procedural regulations will be discussed.

The first national congress of Solidarity will be held in two rounds. During the first round, from 5 to 9 September, a report of the National Auditing Commission will be presented and a debate on the proposed changes to the statute is planned. Nearly 20 problem teams will be set up.

Electoral matters will be the subject of deliberations of the second round which is planned for the period from 26 September to 3 October. It will be then that the program for the activity of the union will be discussed, and new authorities of Solidarity will be elected.

THREE SOLIDARITY MILITANTS RELEASED IN CHELM

NC191918 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (AFP)--Three Solidarity militants detained by police this morning at Chelm, in south eastern Poland, were freed later today, union sources in Chelm said.

The local branch of the independent trade union federation Solidarity immediately called off its threat of unlimited strike action starting tomorrow.

Workers at two industrial firms in Chelm had already staged a two-hour warning strike today to obtain the militants' release, and Solidarity threatened the unlimited stoppage if the militants were not released by 1 p.m. (1100 GMT).

The three militants were arrested early today while putting up posters in the town to protest food shortages.

One poster said ironically, "We are not hungry. There is plenty of food. Long live the authorities."

SOLIDARITY MINERS AGREE TO FREE SATURDAY WORKING

LD191848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Members of the Presidium of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] under Chairman Lech Walesa, who are participating in a joint session of the Presidium of the Silesian-Dabrowa regional board and the National Coordinating Commission of the mining section of the NSZZ Solidarity, have taken part in a meeting organized at the Sosnowiec mine. Representatives of mines and mining works of the region attended the meeting.

After a discussion, in reply to an appeal by the KKP, it was decided that the members of Solidarity will work voluntarily on eight free Saturdays. The detailed principles of undertaking additional work were left for members of organizations and work forces to decide.

More on KKP Proposals

LD192328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting was held today at the Sosnowiec mine between the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and representatives of works commissions from all mines and enterprises working for hard coal, copper, zinc and lead. The work of miners, who are members of Solidarity, on eight free Saturdays this year was discussed. Let us recall that the KKP recently made such an appeal.

Yesterday's session of the KKP in Katowice and today's meeting in Sosnowiec represent the beginning of a campaign for support for the KKP's appeal by the whole union. We must save ourselves, Lech Walesa said. This undertaking may be unpopular but it is essential in this catastrophic situation.

Statements of this sort were frequently made during the meeting in Sosnowiec. There were also voices raised against the appeal. Generally, however, the appeal for working on free Saturdays met with support from the representatives of works commissions of the mining industry. One-sided activity aimed at bringing about negotiations, protests and strikes, it was stressed, caused the union's authority to be undermined by many members and the community. He who does not understand this appeal does not understand at all the situation in which the union has found itself. There is no other way in which we can have bread soon. We are doing this, the chairman stated, not for the authorities, not for the government, but for ourselves.

However, in supporting the KKP's appeal, it was emphasized that work on eight free Saturdays can take place only if specific conditions are fulfilled: namely, if the additional extraction is appropriately assigned for aims defined in advance by Solidarity, and if the union has complete control over the extraction and distribution of the coal extracted on Saturdays. Concrete agreements have been reached with regard to the first condition. The coal is to be assigned to people possessing allowances: for agriculture, the food industry and the heating industry.

After the meeting in Sosnowiec, members of the KKP Presidium went to eight mines for mass meetings devoted to these matters. Lech Walesa participated in a mass meeting in the Rozbark mine. All union organizations of Solidarity in mining works are to express their views and are to take concrete decisions on the issue of working on free Saturdays by 26 August.

'REALISTIC THINKING' SEEN EMERGING IN SOLIDARITY

LD200916 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The latest, three-day debate held by Solidarity's Consultative Commission yielded resolutions which seem to indicate that some of the commission members have turned to realistic thinking, writes TRYBUNA LUDU's commentator Jerzy Majka.

Yet next to this constructive tone, the reading of Solidarity's resolutions also evokes reflections of another kind. Sounding are also the echoes of a recently-dominant among a part of Solidarity's leadership trend of pressure towards confrontation. [sentence as received] Such, in my opinion is the undertone of proclaiming the "days without press", visible also in evasive replies given to the Council of Ministers' Commission for Trade Unions' desiderata and in all types of reservations and provisions, accompanying the NCC's [National Consultative Commission] constructive decisions. Hence there is no way to free oneself of various question marks, Jerzy Majka states.

"Do the constructive elements in the Consultative Commission's latest resolutions indicate a genuine or just a tactical turn? All that serves agreement and bringing the country out of the crisis in the resolutions passed by the commission's most recent session was received by the government, the party and the greatest majority of the society with good faith. I would wish those question marks to disappear in the course of the coming months," TRYBUNA LUDU's commentator concluded.

RURAL SOLIDARITY LEADER'S LETTER TO FARMERS

AU191435 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Aug 81 p 2

["Jan Kulaj's Letter to Farmers: 'The Food Crisis Is a Disgrace for Poland'"--capitalized passages published in boldface; no date given]

[Text] BREAD IS SCARCE TODAY, MEAT HAS BEEN SCARCE FOR SOME TIME. THERE IS NO WAY TO UNDERSTAND OUR OWN TROUBLES, OUR SERIOUS TROUBLES WITH FOOD SCARCITY, WITHOUT RECALLING THEIR CAUSES WHICH GO BACK FARTHER THAN YESTERDAY AND LIE NEITHER IN THE GOVERNMENT'S ILL WILL NOR IN THE FARMERS' RELUCTANCE TO WORK.

MOST OF US ARE NOT WELL FED, AND EVEN IN TIMES OF RELATIVE PROSPERITY WE ALSO USED TO COMPLAIN THAT THERE WAS NOT MUCH IN THE MEAT STORES. NO MATTER WHICH WAY YOU LOOK AT IT, FOR 30 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN ASKING WHEN THINGS WILL IMPROVE AND WHEN HAM WILL CEASE TO BE A POLITICAL PROBLEM.

TODAY THINGS ARE WORSE THAN EVER. THE MARCHES STAGED BY HUNGRY PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL TOUCH TO THE PICTURE. IT TRANSPIRES THAT THE PEASANTS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN SHORT OF STRING FOR BINDING THEIR SHEAFS OF GRAIN. IN PUBLISHING BELOW A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RURAL SOLIDARITY, WE HOPE THAT IT WILL THROW LIGHT ON THE ESSENCE OF TODAY'S TROUBLES WITH BREAD SCARCITY. INSIGNIFICANT ABRIDGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD.

[Begin Kulaj letter] What use is it to us farmers that the government recognized priority for agriculture in the autumn of 1980, when we can see our difficulties increasing daily. Deficiencies are multiplying in the procurement of farm produce--milk for example--as well as in the supplies of production means to agriculture, including the most simple tools. Articles most needed in households are scarce. In line with old habits, attempts are being made to make the farmers bear the costs of inflation. There are also people who blame the farmers for food difficulties on the market, for the declining livestock procurement and so forth.

In my view, the government should, along with our union, with Solidarity and with all public and political organizations, join in an action on behalf of the food economy and of the countryside.

In this connection I call for a joint meeting with the Presidium of the National Founding Committee of Rural Solidarity to discuss urgent issues concerning the farmer and the countryside and to check the protracted food crisis which is a disgrace for Poland. We farmers care deeply about getting the nation out of the crisis.

We have had almost a year of renewal. Much valuable time for improving working and living conditions for the peasant and for improving the food situation has been wasted. Meanwhile, the increased prices obtained for farm produce are being nullified by enormous increases in the prices of machine services, fuel and fodder in particular. Further price increases are planned without any compensations for farmers. That will cause the material situation of peasant families to further deteriorate as compared with other families.

Stockbreeding has again become unprofitable for farmers. According to farmers' calculations, a 5-hectare holding loses about Zl,250 per 100 kilograms of fattened livestock delivered to the procurement center.

It is our view that each branch of farm production necessary for the country must be profitable. And the question of relations between prices is to be settled by the government. Those relations must be fixed in such a way as to make production profitable for farmers and the price of farm produce not too excessive for city workers.

One thing is certain to enable agriculture to feed our people: The national economy should make every effort to turn the present shortages in the countryside into an abundancy within the grasp of farmers. That will, at long last, put an end to the humiliating practice of begging abroad. Lines for bread, which offend human dignity, will vanish. Without creating a strong rural lobby, we will not be able to make any progress in the countryside and agriculture, and the authorities will only be able to flirt with us but not help us.

And one more thing. In television we have been asked: You promised that when your union was registered people would eat bread with ham, but where is that ham? Only those who turn a blind eye to the farm production cycle can ask such a question. Such cycles take months or even years. We do not get manna from heaven; returns must be gained by work.

It is up to the entire rural society to put the countryside and its affairs in order. Every one of us farmers and members of Rural Solidarity must lend a hand to put the things in order. We must not fall into the old habit of waiting for guidelines from Warsaw.

The village must be run by its self-governing body or by the general meeting of villagers. It must have the power to settle issues agreed upon in Rzeszow, Ustrzyki Dolne and Bydgoszcz, and primarily issues concerning land management, farm investments, supplies to agriculture and the distribution of the agricultural development fund.

It is particularly important to integrate the countryside, because a divided, split and embroiled countryside will not by any means be able to cope with the difficult task of improving the farmer's lot and of feeding the nation.

It has long been known that strength lies in unity. Polish peasants have fed and defended their fatherland Poland for centuries, and they will continue to defend and feed it. Now that we have guarantees for perpetual rights to our land, I appeal to all farmers, regardless of age or organizational association, to form for this purpose rural self-governing bodies under the banner of our union, and to elect the best farmers and the most respected citizens to the governing bodies of Rural Solidarity.

On the occasion of the harvest, we wish each other the most plentiful crops--with God's help.

[Signed] Jan Kulaj

GOVERNMENT MEETING ASSESSES MEAT RATIONING SYSTEM

LD192356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The low level of meat procurement is still continuing. According to estimates by the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services, the domestic supplies have currently fallen to a level of 50 percent of last year's. The high imports partly solve (?the situation). In recent days, almost 14,000 tons of meat have been supplied to cover the ration book requirements up to the end of this month. Additional imports of 18,000 tons have also been obtained from the FRG, destined to supply the market in September, October and November. This does not, however, change the (?fact) that the backlog in relation to the ration book obligations to the consumers may increase in total in July and August to 32,000 tons.

Today, in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, a meeting was held of scientists and experts to assess the rationing system. It was stressed that the organization responsible for the current functioning of the meat trade, and also responsible for its implementation, is in fact only the Trade Ministry, which has no great impact on the size of deliveries, assortment and also [words indistinct]. Another form of organization must therefore be created which would embrace the whole process, beginning with production and ending with the final sale. In the current situation the distribution of ration books, which must be publications of precise calculations, requires particular discipline. [Words indistinct] perhaps also needed is a new examination of the concept of registering ration books in stores. The issue of packaging meat is still unsolved; this could really streamline sales. The experts stated that the situation on the meat market will be decided by supply. It seems that more constructive results in this sphere can only be achieved by a bilateral fulfillment of contract agreements. Additional amounts of coal and fodder are currently being sent to procurement points to supply them to farmers when they deliver cattle on the hoof.

JARUZELSKI TALKS WITH ENTERPRISE DIRECTORS

LD191244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, today met a group of 70 directors of enterprises. The discussion dealt at length with the role of directors in overcoming the economic crisis and their position in light of the draft bills on state enterprises, workers' self-government and trade union.

Assessing the present situation in the country, it was stressed, among other things, that not everybody realizes the truth about the country's extremely dangerous situation. The state of the economy is critical and continues to deteriorate. Decline trends are accelerating. Because of the deep crisis there is a lack of reserves which could stimulate the industry toward restoring equilibrium. The only chance is to deliberately halt progress in selected sectors of industry and to channel the accrued means into overcoming stagnation in key areas. It is necessary to select sectors which may run short of raw materials and semi-finished products and branches for which full satisfaction of needs is necessary. The basic instrument in the promotion of the stabilization program will be a set of actions which form part of the economic reform process. Its acceleration constitutes at present an essential condition for halting the steady decline of efficiency and the exacerbating imbalance.

The introduction of new supply and retail prices, modernization of organizational structures and the bill on self-government and enterprise as well as a general review of regulations constitute the basic factors which will enable the reform to be set in motion.

More on Meeting

LD192222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, today met with a group of 70 directors of enterprises.

During the meeting, the matter of the unequivocal definition of the position of director in an enterprise was repeatedly raised. In numerous statements it was proposed that the transition of an enterprise to full independence and self-financing should be preceded by a thorough analysis and evaluation of the economic, technical and organizational possibilities.

The participants in the meeting also adopted an attitude toward detailed proposals for economic reform, as well as pointing to the need for a formalized and institutionalized safeguarding of the professional position of directors.

WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS REVIEWED

LD191526 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] WArsaw, 19 Aug (PAP)--The dispute going on in Poland over the shape of an enterprise and self-management concerns the fundamental question: Whether a worker self-management is only to take part in managing an enterprise or whether it is to become its full manager?

Advocates of the Solidarity-sponsored "Siec" (network) draft, members of the Social Commission for Economic Reform and most representatives of the social self-government movement, come out for the adoption of the most self-governing model of the economic reform. Formulations giving rise to fears that national property will be turned into group property were dropped, but the principle of appointing and recalling directors exclusively by the worker self-management bodies, deemed as bodies governing enterprises, is still defended.

Advocates of the government-proposed drafts, including many defenders of the managers' model of running the economy, say that the adoption of a formula of an enterprise governed by the crew will lead to a far-reaching fragmentation of the economy and will impede the implementation of social goals. They believe that mere economic instruments at the disposal of the state are inadequate to attain these goals. Therefore, not only the interests of its crew but also the interests of the rest of the society must be represented on the level of an enterprise. This could be achieved by upholding the principle of a single-person management of an enterprise, some independence of a director and the right of superior (founding) bodies to supervise definite spheres of the enterprise's operation.

The dispute over a model of the enterprise and the worker self-managment will be settled by the Sejm now examining government-sponsored drafts of appropriate laws.

The "network" and the government drafts are convergent to a considerable extent. Both drafts assume that the model of the future enterprise should be based on the principles of self-reliance, self-governance and self-financing. These principles are the fundamental assumption of the entire economic reform. There will be legal guarantees for the crews enabling them to take part in management and in some most important issues for the enterprise its opinion will be decisive. The principle of self-financing is the basis for the self-reliance of enterprises and the condition for self-management of the crews.

A very strong stress is put on the latter factor in the draft economic reform. It says that "the activity of the self-governing bodies cannot be submitted either to the supervision of local or central bodies of the state administration or to the control of social, union and political organizations. Self-governing bodies can establish cooperation among themselves and set up unions to represent their interests outside."

As regards the mechanism of functioning of the economy, "the lines of the reform" say that the state bodies cannot employ directive tasks and administrative distribution of means in running enterprises. They work out long and short-term plans by themselves and to the extent they deem it proper. The interference of a superior body was reduced to necessary cases.

Enterprises are to pursue their own policy of wages, to shape the volume and the scale of production and to conduct investment activity only on the basis and to the extent of the means saved by themselves. They may possibly be supplemented by credits.

RAILWAYS TO CURTAIL PASSENGER SERVICE IN SEPTEMBER

LD191643 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The national anticrisis staff has recommended to the general directorship of the Polish State Railways [PKP] that it cancel the greatest possible number of passenger trains in order to reduce the consumption of fuel and energy. The general directorship of the PKP, after carrying out an analysis of present connections from a social and economic point of view, has made a decision to suspend certain trains as of September 1 or 2. As of the coming month, 28 long-distance trains will not be running which so far have been running throughout the whole year. In addition, it was decided to suspend a dozen or so season trains serving long-distance lines, as well as 116 local trains.

JERZY URBAN NAMED NEW PRESS SPOKESMAN

LD200612 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jozef Barcecki from the position of government press spokesman and has entrusted him with the function of chief editor who will organize and direct the government press organ RZECZPOSPOLITA. The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed as government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, a publicist for POLITYKA, author of books and collections of feuilletons.

POLITYKA INTERVIEWS ARCHBISHOP JOSEF GLEMP

AU191718 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Adam Krzeminski interview with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland: "I Would Like To Be Close to What Takes Place"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Excellency, I know that our talk is without precedent and that we will just skim over many issues that require profound argumentation and subtle analyses. However, our editorial board wishes to discuss the widest possible spectrum of manifestations and issues connected with Catholicism's deep roots in the Polish community and with the dialogue that has been going on between the church and the state for over 30 years....

[Answer] You say dialogue, but it has been confrontation, really. The partners have differed much too often for a dialogue. Confrontation, which on the part of the state was a way of commandeering and of curbing the rights of the church and believers, has produced far more results, seemingly negative results.

This confrontation was taking place under the slogan of the pr motion of atheism, but in practice it too often involved harassing the believers and the clergy. When the church tried to organize a religious activity, the state's frequent response was to keep pupils in schools under just any pretext and to arrange some counteractivity, such as social pledges, for example. I do not know whether you have any idea about the life in a church parish, but it is a fact that the local departments for religious affairs interfered on a large scale in the life of the Catholic community. Believers were persecuted, licenses to repair churches were refused, attempts to enlist the clergy for the Caritas organization were made....

[Question] The church does not accept the Caritas organization?

[Answer] The church does not accept Caritas ever since it was taken away from church. The administrative pressure in question went through various phases, of course: Things were different during the Stalinist period, different again in the sixties and greatly relaxed in the seventies. The church received more freedom, but we are hard put to speak of an intensified dialogue in view of the unabating atheistic propaganda.

[Question] However, there were periods of a far-reaching convergence of positions: October 1956, the aftermath of December 1970 and also following last year's strikes.

[Answer] It goes without saying that both during the difficult times in 1956 and after August 1980 the role of our great Primate Cardinal Wyszynski was very obvious. The late primate had great faith in the honesty of renewal and keenly committed himself to it. We Poles can assert that we know how to become united at critical times, and this has recurred several times in our history. As long as an overriding value--such as the nation--is at stake, we know how to become united, but things look a little different in day-to-day life.

[Question] What is your assessment of the spiritual dimension of the dialogue or confrontation? I have in mind the meetings between Marxists and Catholics and the mutual influence of ideas, viewpoints and world outlooks.

[Answer] I am no philosopher, but it seems to me that the dialogue in question has been rather feeble. What was published in liberal publications, such as PO PROSTU, or in the atheistic publications, such as ARGUMENTY, concerned no more than just the principles of coexistence between two world outlooks and probably constituted a justification for institutional struggles.

[Question] Kazimierz Kakol said once that the dialogue means more churches and not more profound discussions. But, as socialism was bound to make an impact as a system on the consciousness of the priests and theologians, so the keen presence of Catholicism was bound to influence the thinking of Polish Marxists.

[Answer] I would not go too far in this regard. We know that Catholic philosophy in Poland has not made a comprehensive study of Marxism, although, of course, phenomenological and neo-Thomistic research has taken into account the social dimension of religion as well. On the other hand, it seems to me that Marxism has not been too reliable in dealing with the issues of religion. There has been mutual dislike and mistrust.

[Question] All the same, as a lay person, I think that the obvious stress on ethics in Polish theology could be assessed as an indirect response to Marxism.

[Answer] I would put it this way: As a doctrine, Marxism has introduced something new into our life--a certain demand of democracy in contradistinction to the prewar style. This also concerns the church to some extent.

[Question] It is hard to expect in a poor and backward country a Catholicism that is intellectually sophisticated. But is it right to say today that Polish Catholicism is conservative?

[Answer] You are again trying to apply lay norms to the issues of faith and religion. Every nation imbues its church with its own features, that is, with some measure of its own folklore. To use the language of the council, the church strikes its roots into the nation and creates a symbiosis with it. Of course, Polish Catholicism has its individual features, but we must not exaggerate the conservatism you mention. Certainly, it happens that our religious practice, especially the cult of St Mary, demonstrates at times very emotional features, which are proper to our character, but I do not think that our character is so "conservative" as the Western intellectual circles, for example, would have it.

[Question] Excellency, our new pluralism in public life has produced and is producing newer and newer groups and social and political programs which very often invoke the authority of John Paul II and the church, but which are actually concerned with their own aims. What is the church's position on this?

[Answer] It is hard for me to speak about the groups and programs whose true aims and inspirations are often nebulous. It is also hard for me to take a stand on every attempt--pleasant or unpleasant to us--to appeal to the church. The extreme groups' attempts to make the church an instrument of something and to take advantage of it are nothing new. The church has always been very cautious toward such groups.

[Question] What is your position on Solidarity?

[Answer] I stated my views on this subject in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. I do not count Solidarity among the extreme groups. Insofar as Solidarity represents the nation's feelings and the most broadly conceived working class, the church will stand by this movement. It will never want to join it directly because this is not the church's task. The church sees its role as a servant of society and does not wish to dominate Solidarity, which is to be a movement to defend trades and workers, or to be Solidarity's tool.

[Question] Would you please state the church's attitude toward various Catholic groups--ZNAK, the PZKS [Polish Catholic-Social Union], the KIK [Club of Catholic Intellectuals], PAX and the CHSS [Christian Social Association]? August 1980 has changed the status of these groups a great deal.

[Answer] Catholic groups have so far been in a state of undoubted disruption, but today they seem to be coming closer together. They are no longer subjected to manipulation as in past years, and they want to prove their honesty. It is fashionable to be honest, which is a good thing. That is also why those groups that were inspired by some quarters and had various connections now want to prove their honesty, and perhaps it will be possible for them to achieve rapprochement on such a platform.

[Question] What about talks with the state authorities? Which questions require solution most urgently?

[Answer] In the case of a number of questions, we have adopted forms of dialogue and not of confrontation. Today we know what the joint commission is and what the joint working teams are. One such team is the legislative team, in which we discuss and examine calmly and methodically the issues that were disputed issues not so long ago. The road before us is still long, but we have a way to solve serious problems.

[Question] What is this way?

[Answer] We view the church in Poland as a whole. We use the legal language of People's Poland and discuss the issue of the church's legal status, of appointments and of the church's mutual relations with the appropriate state body that maintains contacts with the church. We should continue along this road, but mutual respect for the partner is a condition for a favorable development of the dialogue.

[Question] Excellency, much is being said about the state's ideological neutrality, and yet, at the same time, Catholic circles want the abortion law to be rescinded. It is true that doctrinal reasons against extinguishing burgeoning life fits in with humanist and medical reasons, but insistence on having the law in question rescinded ignores the fact that this law is a lesser evil than illegal abortions and that the issue of abortion is for many nonbelievers an issue of their private consciences.

[Answer] It seems to me that you link two things. For us the issue of the state's neutrality is related to the equality of the rights of believers and nonbelievers. A neutral state does not interfere in the religious attitudes of citizens. After all, the state as such has no morality of its own, it can only guard over the morality of its citizens. That is why if today citizens take the view that abortion is evil, the state loses nothing through its neutrality. For the church, the issue of abortion is an issue of the concept of man who is embedded in faith, that is, in God. The abortion law damages one's conscience in the sense that man regards as good that which is in accordance with the law.

[Question] But, as the referendum in Italy demonstrated, abortion laws are universally accepted.

[Answer] The manipulated majority in Italy was a fact. There was no referendum in our country. But a majority is not always necessarily right, because if we take a look at that civilization from a distance, do we not see that it has been stained--precisely in connection with abortion--by granting the adults such supremacy over a defenseless creature? And in the name of what?

[Question] There is the issue of the church's appeal against the lack of morality in television, movies and literature. Will not tighter moral censorship deprive us of many significant literary or cinematic works?

[Answer] Is it possible that the arts should reflect only an extreme concentration of one aspect of human life? The church has not been against nudity--it is enough to take a look around the Vatican museum. But it has been and is against pornography, against abuses of sex, against reducing man to an inanimate object and against distracting people's attention from the most crucial issues. The church views man humanistically, integrally and comprehensively.

[Question] Excellency, no one questions the power of Polish Catholicism, but what next? Let us assume that renewal will prevail, but is there no danger in it? On the one hand, the church has been a mediator in times of crisis between authority and the people, which, if practiced for a longer time, may create the impression that there is an "alliance between the altar and the throne." On the other hand, the restoration of natural, democratic mechanisms within society may lead many people to stop seeking asylum in the church.

[Answer] Please do not forget that our church has never had such ambitions. Its role in the nation's political life has resulted from the country's situation when authority was unable to find a common language with society. But this is a temporary role. Priests do not seek political power....

[Question] This is the answer to the accusation, sometimes made abroad, that Poland has been "Khomeyni-ized."

[Answer] I do not know who accuses us of that, but Christianity is not Islam, and Poland is not Iran. I do not think that the church in Poland will have to continue to play the role of mediator because, given the normal social conditions which are developing through our renewal, society and authority can reach accord without the church's mediation. The church has no political aspirations, and fortunately, there are no prospects for an "alliance between the altar and the throne." The church's crucial task is to preach the Gospel, to offer spiritual care and to promote religious-social, and not political, activities.

[Question] Will not the trend toward general democratization of social life in the country and public institutions affect the church itself in the form of young priests' efforts to achieve greater internal democracy? Will not voices be raised--as in France or Holland--that celibacy should be relaxed, "worker-priests" introduced and a greater decentralization of church life introduced?

[Answer] The church is a part of the society it serves and, as I have already said, acquires many features of that society. The Polish church does not have to be afraid of democracy because democracy is the finest gift of the 20th century. It has taught us that people are equal, that they can state their views and that the will of the majority should be accepted. It is true that the church is not democratic in its structure. It is hierarchical, has unshakable principles and does not resemble a lay institution because of its supernatural character. But the church preaches brotherhood, the love of one's neighbor and collegiality and has, therefore, an intense democracy despite its hierarchical structure. It goes without saying that young preists will impose a new style of conduct which is already appearing--informal and democratic--but which in no way undermines the substance of the church. On the other hand, I do not think that the "worker-priests" should appear in our country....

[Question] ...Who are given to Marxism in the bargain, as in France...

[Answer] ...Because in Poland the workers' attitude to the church is very natural. Priests in Poland do not have to seek out workers because they do not have to seek manual work, which they know from their daily practice. The movement of "worker-priests" will not come into being for probably one more reason: We Poles are not among those who would sacrifice ourselves in such an ineffective way.

[Question] One last question, if you please. Cardinal Wyszynski was called the "primate of the millennium," so you can be called the "primate of the 21st century." Will you lead the Polish Church into the 21st century in the conviction that a catastrophe is coming or that mankind will renew itself after all?

[Answer] There is along way to go to the 21st century, and I do not think that I will take the Polish Church into it. All I wish to do is to continue the cause of our great primate. I, the little primate, would like to follow in the footsteps of my great predecessor insofar as it is possible under new conditions. I would like to develop collegiality and listen to the soul of the nation. I do not want to impose my individuality, but I will try to be faithful. I know the times are extremely difficult and that I am merely a man of the church who believes and who knows that there should be neither difficult nor easy times for the church. Any time is good for preaching what we have to preach. I have no personal ambitions and it seems to me that I am a simple human being. And I will want to keep my simplicity. I was brought up in different times. I did not go to school all during the war. I was an underage worker, which may to some extent have affected by view of life and of workers. I would also like to be close to what takes place.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLAND'S ROLE IN EUROPE

LD200206 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Polish affairs have been focusing much attention abroad for some time now. Here is an account of what Mr Jozef Wiejacz, deputy foreign minister, said about this to a Radio Polonia [Warsaw] reporter.

Clearly the main reason why developments in Poland receive so much attention abroad is due to her location in the most sensitive spot on this continent. For indeed Poland is an essential element of what has been referred to as the system of social security in Europe.

Despite [words indistinct] clear lack of confidence, this system has passed the test of time. For 36 years now, peace reigns in Europe, the longest such period of peace in modern times which fact is accounted for by the postwar formation of a position of forces set up as a result of the victory over Nazi Germany.

In this position, socialist Poland and her place in the Warsaw Pact constitutes an important part. This explains the anxiety abroad whether what is taking place in Poland would not weaken the basis of the existing state of balance in Europe, in other words the basis of security. Should this basis be (?adversely) affected then all the other states would be exposed to various negative consequences, including that of an armed conflict since the position of forces would change.

The dire state of the Polish economy and the efforts undertaken to overcome the crisis situation, as well as the changes that are taking place here in the various fields of political and social life, have also aroused interest among foreign observers. Attention was focused, among other things, on the recent special congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, the leading political force in Poland. For clearly, what is happening within the party and what policy is being shaped by it has a decisive meaning for the entire land.

Poland's allies in the socialist community have concluded that PUWP is capable to settle all economic, social and political problems by itself. It is a positive and important reaction. On the other hand, those forces in the West which take a realistic approach to reality understand that the situation in Poland must be stable, for a stable Poland is necessary for the stabilization of the situation in Europe, and this is also in their interests.

This explains why some of the Western countries show some understanding for our interests, the economic ones for instance.

Mr Wiejacz also referred to the reactions abroad to the recent talks in the Crimea between Polish party and government leaders with Mr Leonid Brezhnev. Note is taken particularly of the fact that the Soviet Communist Party accords its full support to and confidence in the PUWP. The part of the joint communique assessing the outcome of the party congress is understood everywhere in the West in terms of strengthening the role of the party, and hence also the guarantee of socialism in Poland. Note is also taken of the far-reaching Soviet economic assistance accorded to Poland, including supplies of raw materials and some consumer goods, as well as the deferment of Polish debts. Should our Western partners follow a similar example, then it would be easier for Poland to overcome her crisis situation and to restore the proper functioning of the economy. The communique has also reflected how important Poland is for the Soviet Union, and how important is the USSR for Poland. And one more thing, the statement that Polish-Soviet relations are one of the cornerstones of the European security system has been generally recognized as an important one.

In his closing remarks Mr Wiejacz referred to the latest visits of the Polish foreign minister to France and the FRG, which no doubt contributed to fostering East-West relations.

PAP REPORTS ABOVE-PLAN SOVIET DELIVERIES

LD191522 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 19 Aug 81

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (PAP)--This year's Soviet supplies of materials and commodities to Poland have been arriving before the scheduled time and in amounts bigger than projected. The supplier is concerned about rhythmical deliveries and the meeting of additional emergency orders. The USSR also supplies Poland with materials which could not be purchased in other countries.

Till the end of last month, the Soviet Union supplied Poland with 54.2 percent of this year's deliveries of materials and goods envisaged in contracts which fall within Poland's soc[illegible]economic plan.

Since the beginning of the year, the USSR supplied Polish foundries with nearly 8.2 million tons of iron ores. The amount of pig iron supplies has been by 40,000 tons higher than envisaged in the contract. The current plan for the supplies of mineral gas has been exceeded, reaching 3.01 billion cubic metres. We have also received by 3,500 tons more coking coal than projected.

The supplies of mineral oil in the January-July period reached 7,723,500 tons, which is 100.3 percent of the projected quota. The supplies of petrol were raised, particularly in July. They amounted to 480,000 tons, which is 101 percent of the projected amount for the seven months.

Also the deliveries of consumer goods including food and agricultural produce have been bigger than projected and arriving before time.

The export effort of the USSR desigend to assist Poland has not been reciprocated by Poland's exports envisaged in the contracts. Poland is behind in the supply of many materials and commodities.

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES SOVIET DEBTS DEFERMENT

LD191532 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDA wrote that "it is not a matter of coincidence that the element of the communique following the talks between Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev on which the world press lays the greatest emphasis is the announcement that the Soviet Union will continue to grant economic assistance to Poland. Those commentators concede that this is a telling manifestation of support for our party and state leaders, that this aid will make it possible to invogorate the Polish economy harassed by the crisis, that the deferment of the repayment of Polish debt in the USSR should encourage the West to take a similar step."

Discussing the significance of the meeting in the context of Polish-Soviet economic relations, TRYBUNA LUDU pointed that "already now Soviet aid to our country is of a tremendous significance. The amount of it granted since last August has exceeded by far 4,000 million dollars, and they are not only credits and the deferment of our payments, but also extra supplies of materials, semi-products and consumer goods."

"Already in the past months, in view of the extremely difficult situation of our economy, the Soviet Union agreed to reduce or put off many traditional deliveries of Polish exports including coal. Now the repayment of debt has been deferred by whole 5 years. We have been promised extra deliveries and Soviet participation in a fuller utilization of our industrial potential," the daily pointed out.

"All those steps confirm the old truth: A friend in need is a friend indeed. As the communique of the Crimea talks stressed: 'Friendship between the two countries has found a new confirmation at this time of hardship for Poland'," TRYBUNA LUDA concluded.

PAP CITES DATA ON TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD182336 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Summary] Warsaw, 18 Aug (PAP)--Czechoslovakia is Poland's third trading partner after the USSR and the GDR. At the end of July this year, the value of Polish exports to the CSSR was 1,591 billion convertible zlotys, and imports from the CSSR totalled 1,615 billion convertible zlotys. In the first 7 months of the year Poland supplied the CSSR with 719,000 tons of coal in the annual agreement for 1.5 million tons; 272,200 tons of the planned 450,000 tons of sulfur. The CSSR is the only socialist country with which Poland's trade is in balance. By agreement with other socialist countries, there is a negative balance.

That with the GDR will reach 1 billion convertible zlotys this year. Another form of help to Poland is the agreement of its CEMA partners to postpone the repayment of debts.

POLITYKA WRITES ON FRENCH, SOVIET VIEWS OF POLAND

AU191412 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 1 Aug 81 p 11

[Zygmunt Kaluzynski Moscow dispatch: "The Moth"]

[Excerpt] I was in Moscow at the movie festival between 7 and 21 July, and 2 months earlier I had been to the Cannes festival. Both festivals are famous worldwide, impressive and on a large scale, but for a visitor from Warsaw the main issue boiled down to what Poland looked like in these two places so distant from each other. The difference is stupendous.

Once again I was able to reaffirm the obvious truth that the public knows what it is fed and sees what it is shown. However, what it is shown is distorted. When in France, I would read M. Margueritte's Warsaw dispatches carried by LE FIGARO. M. Margueritte is on very good terms with our press and was cordially mentioned in the POLITYKA columns several times. However his dispatches, read in Cannes, are three octaves below bass. He has predicted that civil war will break out in Poland and is now exaggerating in his reports in order to save his reputation. The Poland presented by him is full of riots, turmoil and unbridled agitation, and suggests a country in the nature of Iran where mad crowds rush along the streets under the command of some fanatic ayatollahs. This is because the insistent stressing of the role of the church carries a special meaning in France for, although France is supposed to be a "Catholic" country, religion there is more completely separated from the state and politics than in any other country (France has four political parties, for example, but no Christian democratic party). That is why when you say in France that the church [in Poland] "participates" and even "unrestrainedly" so, the French people at once assume that this is a sickly return to Huguenot-like wars, which is dismissed with tolerant sympathy as a mutiny of an African tribe against an Amin-Dada brand of communist dictatorship. I swear this is what you hear when you talk with the French people who do not know our country.

And what about Moscow? I took every opportunity to talk to just anyone. I did this in the shops, for example, because shopping by our countrymen created curiosity. During a visit in the Cosmonaut settlement where we inspected models of sputniks our delegation, despite the most modern trappings of the surroundings, invaded the local commissary in order to buy detergent. The upshot of this was that the bus that took us back to the movie festival reeked of a soap store and reverberated with discussions about our country's situation. As for myself, I almost created a soap panic in the GUM department store because I bought five bars of soap all at once (I bought them for friends) and thus caused some commotion among shopping ladies and a discussion about shop supplies in Poland. I was living illustration of these supplies, inasmuch as my style was a little careless. All these contacts convinced me that Poland was a very far-off country! Most of the people I talked with were not at all interested about any changes or had nebulous ideas of some changes of little importance. The pope was for them an unknown chief [szef] of some unimportant religion--a kind of an archimandrite of the Coptic Church or a head canon in Cyprus. Of course, the movie festival people knew more about Poland, but all they could say was what the Soviet press says about us. And as you know, that press's interpretation of our events concerns mainly the threats to socialism in Poland, and most of the people we talked with were concerned in the same way.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON CZYREK'S VISIT TO FRANCE

LD181100 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Aug 81

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent Stanislaw Kostarski Paris dispatch: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (PAP)--The visit by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, to Paris and his talks with Premier Pierre Mauroy and meetings with other politicians, writes the correspondent, are further confirmation of Poland's desire for a dialogue and for a strengthening of relations between countries with differing systems. France occupies a special place in this. The views of Warsaw and Paris on many international questions are similar and both sides strive consistently to implement the Helsinki agreement. Cooperation is expanding between the two countries. It should also be stressed that France looks with understanding on Poland's present economic difficulties, as is confirmed by the recently granted credits.

It must be assumed that Polish-French cooperation will develop successfully in the new conditions which have come about in both countries. In September a meeting of the joint Polish-French Commission on Economic Cooperation is planned and in October French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson is expected to visit Poland.

CZYREK MEETS WITH GENSCHER, OTHER FRG OFFICIALS

LD182308 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Aug (PAP)--[Words indistinct] on 18 August a working meeting with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. During the meeting, which took place in the locality of Bad-Reichenhall in Bavaria, a comprehensive discussion took place of bilateral relations and selected international problems, including questions connected with the strengthening of peace and detente, as well as the further development of cooperation on the European Continent.

[Words indistinct] relations between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG and for the directions of development toward economic cooperation.

After the talks, both ministers met with journalists. They expressed satisfaction with their meetings and evaluated highly the course of the talks.

After dinner, Jozef Czyrek had a meeting in Bonn with the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

Jozef Czyrek also met with the chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], Herbert Mies. In the course of the conversation, which was held in a cordial and party-minded atmosphere, directions were discussed for strengthening further cooperation and joint work between the DKP and the PZPR.

Czyrek Comments on IMF

LD181634 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bad-Reichenhall, 18 Aug (DPA)--After a 5-hour meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bad-Reichenhall today, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek told a press conference that the Polish Government would soon decide on whether to join the IMF of which Romania is so far the only Eastern bloc member.

Membership, he said, required a thorough examination because Poland belongs to another alliance and a different economic system.

At the joint press conference, Genscher said that Polish IMF membership would increase the readiness of other countries to provide fresh aid. He said that fresh German interim aid would not be made contingent on Polish IMF membership. The cabinet has already discussed the outline of this aid and it is to be finalized at ministerial talks, together with the federal chancellor, at the beginning of September. When asked about private aid parcels for Polish families, Czyrek expressed his admiration for the humane concern. He added: "I want to say, however, that there is no hunger in Poland." There are difficulties in the range of goods available and in their distribution. His fellow countrymen want to live by their own efforts and "not at the expense of others."

Asked about the danger of Soviet military intervention in Poland, he said that this suggestion was designed to drive a wedge between the two states which were linked by friendly and good-neighborly relations. A case in point was the debt repayment deferment until after 1985 which the Soviet leaders had just granted Poland at the Crimean meeting.

Czyrek said that in the background of his meeting in the Bavarian resort, where Genscher is spending a brief holiday, was the worry that the building of neutron weapons would give a further twist to the arms spiral. Poland has a "vital interest in peace abroad and tranquillity at home."

Czyrek is expected to go to Bonn tonight for a talk with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, a vice-chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ARRIVES; RECEIVED BY CZYREK

LD201030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the nations of Asia and Africa, Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, arrived in Warsaw today. He was received by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Czyrek assured the SWAPO leader of Poland's full support for SWAPO's national liberation struggle being waged for the independence of Namibia and its liberation from the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa.

BRIEFS

MEAT PURCHASES--The purchasing of animals for slaughter is lower than planned. In the first 2 weeks of August the purchase of live animals amounted to only half of that purchased during the same period last year--only 30,000 tons. This means a progressive decline in delivery. The results of contracts for the third quarter do not promise any improvement. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 81 LD]

HARVESTING PROGRESS--The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy estimates that by last Friday grain had been harvested on 6.5 million hectares, 84 percent of the sown acreage. In most voivodships, the harvest has practically been completed and the fields are being prepared to sow rape. The sowing of rape has begun in Jelenia Gora, Olsztyn, Koszalin, Pila, Slupsk, Suwalsko, Szczecin, Tarnobrzeg, Walbrzych and Wroclaw Voivodships. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 16 Aug 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST OFFICIAL

AU191912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 19 the general secretary of the RCP, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu received Almeida Santos, member of the Standing Commission of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk the sides have evoked the good relations of collaboration between the RCP and PSP, which contribute to the development of the relations between Romania and Portugal and they expressed the common wish to expand and deepen these relations on political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural planes and in other fields of activity.

During the talk the two sides approached certain topical aspects of the international life. They highlighted the decision of the two parties to further act for ensuring a climate of peace, security and collaboration on the European Continent and all over the world, for the coherent implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, for successfully concluding the Madrid Conference and convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament, for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, for setting in new-type relations in the international life, which may ensure each people's right to a free, independent development, according to its own will.

Within this framework, the two sides stressed the need for specific acitons which should lead to solving all states of tension and conflicts still obtaining in various zones of the world exclusively by political means, without using force or the threat with force, by negotiations, for the adoption of resolved measures on the line of military disengagement, armaments reduction, of halting the siting of new rockets and nuclear weapons, of reducing the existing ones, the creation of a climate of confidence among states.

Both sides emphasized the importance of strengthening collaboration and solidarity among communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive and democratic forces, the role played by public opinion, by peoples in the struggle for peace, detente and collaboration among all nations.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY--The president of Uruguay, Aparicio Mendez, on 5 August received Gheorghe Apostol, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Uruguay. During the ensuing talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive relations between Romania and Uruguay and the determination to deepen and diversify bilateral relations in the interest of the two countries and people and of peace and international cooperation. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Aug 81 p 6 AU]

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT

AU191555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Two F-14 combat planes of the U.S. Navy today shot down two Libyan fighters, Soviet-made SU-22's. Foreign news agencies carrying a Pentagon statement report that the Libyan planes attacked the U.S. fighters from the missile carrier [as heard] "Nimitz" in the Mediterranean where U.S. naval maneuvers are underway. The Pentagon statement says that the attack was carried out in international airspace, some 60 nautical miles from the coast. Protesting the attack on the U.S. planes, the Pentagon announced that the maneuvers would be continuing according to the plans.

TANJUG CITES KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET-U.S. TALKS

LD192050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TANJUG)--The criticism continues in the Soviet Union of the Reagan administration for its stance on the limitation of strategic arms and its prior conditions for the renewal of the talks proposed by Moscow.

The Soviet press places the full blame on the U.S. side for the present (?state) of Soviet-U.S. relations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today describes as untenable the U.S. position, that is, "readiness for the negotiations provided its unilateral military supremacy is insured."

It is assessed here that the United States is trying to mask its actual strategy "by verbally conceding the necessity of the negotiations while in actual practice acting against them." However, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out, this cannot fool anyone. The U.S. thesis on its interest in the negotiations is only a tactical move of the government in Washington to calm its NATO allies who insist on the renewal of the Soviet-U.S. talks.

Despite the above criticism and assessments, however, Moscow continues urging the renewal of the negotiations. In his greetings to U.S. readers in the Soviet magazine SOVIET LIFE, published in English and distributed in the United States, Leonid Brezhnev has offered that "the USSR and the USA open honorable and constructive negotiations" and begin seeking "mutually acceptable solutions to all major questions between them."

MORE ON REQUEST TO RAISE OIL, SUGAR, MILK PRICES

Panic Buying

LD191831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Hasty adoption of decisions of any kind, especially important ones, such as the decision taken the day before yesterday to press for higher prices for edible oil, sugar and milk, inevitably leads to unnecessary confusion and anxiety. People will be people, and it does not come as a surprise that as a result of this decision they rushed off to the stores to stock up with these products in good time, even though there is enough oil, sugar and milk. In fact, all we had was a demand to raise prices, and not a final decision. The result is that now, at a time when supplies are at their best, retailers are forced to limit the quantities sold to individual buyers to prevent hoarding. Let us see what things look like in this respect in our major centers:

Most of Zagreb's stores are well supplied, but many stores have limited individual sales of oil to 2-3 liters and sugar to 2-3 kg to prevent their stocks being run down.

In Belgrade, too, there is enough oil and sugar, as was stressed at a press conference in the town's secretariat for the economy. [Words indistinct] restriction limiting individual sales of oil and sugar to 2 liters and 2 kg and compulsory return of bottles remain in force nevertheless.

After the shoppers' veritable invasion of stores in Slovenia yesterday, the situation today is completely different. There are hardly any lines, and shoppers are showing considerably less interest in buying oil, sugar and flour.

In the distribution center in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it is reported that a considerably greater amount of oil and sugar had to be delivered to stores because of the exceptionally heavy demand for these products yesterday. The rush on oil and sugar is completely unnecessary, we were told in the center, because stocks are sufficient to ensure normal supplies for the town, and retailers will try to curb purchases of excessive quantities.

In Titograd, too, it is reported that oil and sugar stocks in the stores are adequate and will ensure supplies for several months ahead. There is no fear of shortages.

Only in Skopje and other towns of Macedonia is there no edible oil, sugar and margarine in the stores. Trading organizations insist, however, that there are sufficient quantities of these products in storage.

Responsibility for Report

AU192045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] There has been much excitement lately in connection with the well-known requests by producers to increase the prices of some food items excessively. We have a report that in the League of Communists committee of the organs and organizations of the federation, a meeting has been held with the presidents of the conferences and secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber and TANJUG. The meeting discussed the ideopolitical responsibility in connection with the positions of the executive committee of the General Association of Agriculture and Food Industry on the requests for edible oil, sugar and milk price increases.

It was agreed that the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber should determine concrete political responsibility and should take ideo-political measures against the League of Communists members responsible for thoughtlessly publishing a report which caused serious political and economic consequences.

What shall we say by way of commentary to this report? It is understandable that ideo-political responsibility is demanded of a federal-level organ which had to be aware of the political and economic consequences of its proposal issued to the public. We cannot understand, however, where the responsibility of the public information media lies in presenting the news from the Yugoslav Economic Chamber to the public, thus following the basic principles of journalism.

It seems that our prediction is coming true that ultimately the public information media and the citizens who yesterday rushed into shops will be blamed for all the disturbances in the market.

BELGRADE AIRPORT TO CLOSE FOR REPAIRS IN SEPTEMBER

AU191907 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 81 p 9

[C. Lakic report]

[Summary] The Belgrade airport will be closed from 2200 21 September to 1400 26 September while the runway is repaired. Most of the flights will use the Zagreb airport, but some will be diverted to Osijek. Buses will take passengers from Belgrade to Osijek, from which there will be four flights daily to Zagreb connecting with international flights.

KOSOVO LEAD SMELTING PLANT FAILS TO MEET PLAN

AU200907 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Sefcet Jasari, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Council, this morning visited Zvecane where he (?attended) a meeting at the lead smelting plant. At the meeting, the working people of the lead smelting plant analyzed the operations in the first 6 months and the production in July and the first days of August this year. It was noted that the results were not satisfactory because the planned production was not achieved, although 3.6 million dinars were set aside for funds.

The crude lead production plan was fulfilled only 63.51 percent, which means that production was 19,500 tons below plan. [sentence indistinct] In addition, production was no better in July and in the first half of August. The plan is only half fulfilled although objective conditions for fulfilling the production plan are present. Almost 12,000 tons of ore concentrate are in stock. (?Because of) an irresponsible attitude toward work and excessive absenteeism, the production plan is not being fulfilled. Despite the considerable failure to meet the production gross revenue plans, the income of this basic organization of associated labor in the first half of this year was 41.72 percent above that in the same period last year, and only 11 percent below the plan. This is primarily due to the high metal prices and lower production costs and not to workers' efforts.

In a very fruitful and specific discussion, in which Sefcet Jasari, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Council, also took part, it was said that the Trepca smelter at this time has no task that is more important than fulfilling the production plan. In this respect, special responsibility is attached to the communists of this basic organization of associated labor, Sefcet Jasari said. He stressed that there can be no higher income, no better standard of living, and no economic and political stabilization without a struggle for higher production and labor productivity.

In conclusion, the working people of the smelter were acquainted with the operative plan on political and economic stabilization activities adopted recently by the trade union and League of Communists organizations at the smelter.

SKOPJE ARMY COMMANDER ON IRREDENTIST ACTIVITY

LD162123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Summary] Gostivar, 16 Aug (TANJUG)--The Skopje Army District's central function in connection with Border Guards Day was held today at the border post near Vitusa on the Yugoslav-Albanian border. Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje Army District, spoke at the function.

"General Mihajlovski stressed that border units of the Yugoslav People's Army have made an exceptional contribution toward consolidating internal unity and strengthening our country's international position. Their position and role during the postwar development and reconstruction of our country were equally important. By being unceasingly on the advance line of our defense and protection, the border guards have been the first to experience the consequence of pressure, threats and attempts to frighten by means of military action and aggression.

"Speaking of enemy activity from nationalistic positions in collusion with extremist emigration, General Mihajlovski stressed that one of the gravest counterrevolutionary activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the Province of Kosovo had occurred this spring. Attempts had also been made to extend such activity among the Albanian population in our other republics. Encouraged and inspired by Albanian leadership, this latest enemy escalation which aims at destabilizing our country has caused us serious harm, but the biggest harm has been done to the Albanian nationality which, for the first time in its history, has created in Tito's new Yugoslavia the conditions for its all-round social and material development. The working people and citizens of all our nations and nationalities, especially the Albanian nationality, have experienced this enemy activity as a drastic aspect of the enemy's activity, of the hidden form of 'special war' and of the strategy of 'indirect approach' which has the objective of effecting a breach in Yugoslavia's social fabric and creating support for the gradual destabilization of the country. This is why our action to cut short enemy activity was so unified, decisive and consistent, said Mihajlovski."

As of today the border post at Vitusa will be named after the people's hero Vidoje Smilevski-Bata.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON BANJA LUKA QUAKE DAMAGE

AU191217 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 81 p 7

[Vezuv Tinjic report]

[Summary] Banja Luka, 17 Aug--At its session today, the Banja Luka Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina reviewed the damage caused by the 13 August earthquake in the city. In this connection, the Communal Committee noted that the city urgently needs assistance in the supply of such building materials as roof tiles, bricks, cement and lime, as well as various experts. Reporting to the committee on the consequences of the earthquake, Goran Pegan, president of the Banja Luka Communal Conference of the League of Communists, said that the list of damages caused by the earthquake continues to grow. It has been determined so far that 7,429 apartment buildings and houses with a total of 14,970 housing units, including 10,370 socially owned and 4,596 privately owned housing units, have been damaged by the earthquake. According to the currently available information, 2,700 people in Banja Luka have been unable to return to their apartments.

Today, the Incel factory, which suffered the worst damage among all of the city's industrial installations, partly resumed production in some of its plants. The earthquake stopped production in all of the plants: The electric power supply was cut, complicated chemical and technological processes were interrupted and the air was filled with steam and evaporating chemicals.

Today Milanko Renovica, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, visited the region stricken by the 13 August earthquake.